

THE NEWS-BULLETIN

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HOME EDITION

MOKENA, ILLINOIS

JUNE 18, 1926.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Mokena May Get Concrete Highway

Will County Board Asked To Put Proposed \$1,500,000 Bond Issue To a Vote

A campaign for a \$1,500,000 road building program in Will county was launched at a conference between members of the board of supervisors and Chamber of Commerce officials in the chamber Tuesday.

As an outcome of the conference joint committees will probably be appointed to outline financing plans and to locate the roads. The committees will then report to the county board, and if favorably received the question of a bond issue will be submitted to the voters at the November election.

J. R. Blackhall president of the chamber and Senator Richard J. Barr attended the meeting on behalf of the civic organization and outlined Will county's road needs.

After pointing out that the county has more miles of paved roads built by federal and state aid, Mr. Blackhall declared that Will county itself has failed to do anything in the way of building secondary highways.

If \$1,500,000 is voted in a bond issue the county would be able to build 50 miles of secondary roads 10 feet in width, besides 20 miles of highway not more than 20 feet wide, he said.

The roads, 10 feet wide, would connect bond issue highways and would be built so that they could be widened when increased traffic demanded.

The 20 foot roads would serve to connect Will county with Cook county paved highways, thus giving Joliet and the surrounding district better facilities for Chicago travel, he said.

Mr. Blackhall mentioned the super-highway to be built by Cook county. It will be known as the southwest road and will pass thru Oak Lawn, Chicago Ridge and Palos Park, meeting the Will county line at Alpine. From present plans the proposed highway will have a paved surface 40 feet wide and a right-of-way 200 feet wide.

This road could be connected up with Will county's highway system by building 11 miles of paved roads Mr. Blackhall said. The Will county section would fork at the county line, one coming to Mokena, the other going to Joliet and joining at Maple road, he declared.

In discussing the bond issue it was pointed out that an indebtedness of \$1,500,000 could be retired in ten years with the payment of approximately \$187,000 annually. That amount would take care of both principal and interest, Mr. Blackhall said.

Major J. F. Quinlan, superintendent of highways in Cook county also addressed the gathering, discussing the proposed road building program for Chicago and vicinity.

After declaring that Lake and DuPage counties had joined with Cook county in extending hard roads, Major Quinlan called to the attention of the supervisors that the southwest highway would open up a new territory and would mean considerable to the residents of Will County.

"Experience has taught us that money spent on roads always is a good investment, raising land values, and this road will be no exception," he said.

"Will County is in the path of a great development and the present highways are not adequate. At present in Illinois there is one auto to every five persons and the saturation point has not been reached, as is evidenced by California, where there is one car to every two persons. Will county must fall in line with the other counties in northern Illinois if traffic is to be kept from becoming too congested."

Chicago will spend approximately \$15,000,000 in widening roads and building new ones, Major Quinlan said. "Will County, if it follows Cook county's lead in connecting up with the paved arteries, will profit equally with Cook," he declared.

Members of the board of supervisors present appeared to view with favor both the 50 miles of secondary roads and the connecting link with the southwest highway.

Stanton Lynk of New Lenox Twp., Aged 92 Years, Dies

Stanton Lynk, 92 years old, a pioneer of New Lenox township, died in the old homestead early Monday morning.

Mr. Lynk, who had observed his 92nd birthday last October, has been in failing health since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Lynk, who were married February 7, 1856, in the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Doig, in Homer township, celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary Feb. 6, this year. Mrs. Lynk is also 92 years old.

Surviving Mr. Lynk are his widow, Mrs. Isabelle Doig Lynk, two daughters, Mrs. Abel Bliss, Shreveport, La., and Mrs. A. R. Kercheval of New Lenox township, one son Erwin of Chicago, 11 grandchildren and 11 great grandchildren.

Following their wedding in 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Lynk went to their home on the Maple Road.

Stanton Lynk was born in Kinderhook, Columbus county, N. Y., October 7, 1834, and was the last survivor of nine brothers and sisters. He came west with his parents when 16 years old, settling on the same farm on which he has resided since his marriage. The Lynk family came west all the way by water. Living near the Erie canal, chattels, children and goods were loaded on a picturesque canal boat and from the Erie canal passed thru Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, to Joliet, to the New Lenox farm.

The first year was disastrous, a heavy hail storm in mid-summer laying all crops low. The remainder of the year, Mr. Lynk passed helping to grade the Rock Island road between Joliet and Mokena, by way of occupation. Four years after his arrival, he married and then brought his bride to the home.

Mr. Lynk served as highway commissioner for a number of years, and it was at his suggestion that iron bridges were built across Hickory creek, saving the expense of frequent loss by spring freshets. He was also instrumental in building the first two miles of gravel road on old Maple Road.

For the past 20 years, following an accident in which his hip was injured, he had been obliged to use crutches.

The funeral service was held from the late home Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock with the Rev. Henry Rust of Batavia, formerly pastor of Marley Baptist church, officiating. Burial was in New Lenox cemetery.

Zoning Important Says H. J. Ferrin

Sewer and water, paved streets, a village hall and jail, are all important, but zoning comes first according to Harold Ferrin of North Garage. Following is his statement: "Zoning as an improvement to the town is very important at this time owing to the fact that the town is on the verge of a big boom. I have found it a big advantage to my business to have space separate from the street in front of my place, where transient as well as local customers can park their cars.

This feature is applicable to every business place in Worth, and if an ordinance was passed preventing any owner of real estate on either Harlem Avenue or 111th St., from building any closer than 30 feet from the center of the road, it would mean that in the future we would have two fine wide business streets in our little town.

Mokena must get busy now and see that the Wolf road is designated as one of the roads as this road would run thru Mokena and connect up with the Lincoln highway on the south and would prove to be a valuable road.

New Tel. Manager At Mokena

Mrs. Foreman the new manager of the Mokena Exchange of the Bell Telephone Company, moved in from Herscher, Ill., Wednesday afternoon succeeding Mrs. Hugh Deadmore who has moved to Joliet. Mrs. Deadmore was manager of the Mokena Exchange for the past five years.

After the killing of the late Deputy Walter Fisher this spring, Mr. Elmer Cooper of Cooper & Hostert Garage, wrote a letter to the Telephone Company in Joliet no behalf of the Mokena people commending the very efficient work of Mrs. Deadmore in handling the most urgent calls at that time. Mrs. Deadmore appreciates this kind courtesy and is glad to have been a help to them and all others she served.

Mrs. Deadmore's service was also made mention of at this time in the Bell News Supplement, a paper published by the Telephone Company.

We feel that Mrs. Foreman will also give this Exchange as good service and thus welcome her to our Village and hope her stay here will be a pleasant one.

Heavy Rains Flood Fields and Roads

Exceptionally heavy rains of the past week have turned the low spots in fields into miniature lakes, drowning out corn and oats in many places.

The first heavy deluge came last Friday. The downpour was exceptionally heavy and the water could not run off quick enough in usual channels with the result that high ways were flooded.

At New Lenox the water flooded the Lincoln Highway under the Washash sub-way so that cars were held up for blocks on either side of the sub-way waiting for the water to recede. The Rock Island tracks under the Washash bridge were under 18 inches of water Friday night and a small washout resulted. Section men were sent out to repair the damages. Several carloads of stone were dumped in the wash out.

Sunday afternoon there was another heavy rain. This time the Lincoln Highway was flooded again east of the brick Tavern. Traffic was halted for a time until the small mill race had receded.

No serious property damage has been reported.

Co-respondent Named in Bill By Mrs. Geo. Nelson

Mrs. Georgia Nelson of New Lenox has filed her second bill for separate maintenance against her husband, George Nelson, New Lenox Garage man.

Early this year she had filed a similar bill, but when her husband promised to amend his ways she dismissed her bill on April 10th, but in the new bill filed last week she charges he deserted her and their two children on May 10th and at the same time abandoned his garage business.

In her second bill Mrs. Nelson charges her husband with adultery, namely Lenora Hess of Joliet as co-respondent. She also further charges that her husband has utterly failed and refused to support her and their children and that he has devoted his time and money to the furtherance of the interests of the above named co-respondent. She charges that she has been reduced in health so she is unable to support herself and children and is depending upon the charity of her relatives and friends for support.

Mrs. Nelson has asked the court to compel her husband to contribute to her support, to pay her counsel fees and also has asked for an injunction restraining him from disposing or incurring in any way his personal property, garage equipment and his Willys Knight sedan.

The case is set for hearing in the September term of court.

Mrs. Nelson was formerly, Miss Georgia Zumstein, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. L. Zumstein of

THE VOICE OF THE LIBERTY BELL



This is one of the two new official posters of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, opening in Philadelphia June 1 to celebrate 150 years of American Independence. The Exposition will continue to December 1. Dan Smith, the artist, has symbolized the epoch in history which the tolling of the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, July 4, 1776, marked and has depicted the growth of the United States from the original thirteen states, represented by the thirteen stars which emerge from the mouth of the Liberty Bell.

Orland Catholic Church Plans Big July 5 Celebration

June 11th, the Feast of the Sacred Heart, was celebrated at St. Michael's by Mass in the morning and, in the evening, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and a sermon. The discourse was of the Apparition of the Sacred Heart to Saint Margaret Mary and of the twelve promises made to her. On the first Friday of each month at Orland and at all Catholic Churches may be found many who are receiving the Holy Eucharist in fulfillment of the conditions by which the rewards of one of the promises were to be obtained.

The Big Plans for the Independence Day Picnic are coming strong. Mr. E. Cowan, general chairman called for a report from each committee. Enthusiastic response told a story of perfect co-operation, big donations, hundreds of announcements sent to outlying city and town addresses, kindly furnished by eager and interested parishioners. Tickets are selling rapidly, generous offers of assistance from willing workers, decorations ordered, briefly, all hands on deck and nary a cloud in sight.

The lovely walnut vanity dresses, one of the prizes for the picnic, will arrive this week and make many a flapper just know she must have it to get. Oh, girls have you seen it, the vanity dresses we mean? With the 100 piece dinner set goes a guarantee, even to a man, that "he who eats herefrom shall not be troubled with indigestion providing only that said recipient be not sightless."

On good authority it has been stated that a certain young man catching sight of the blue and gray of that porch swing, up and sold his F.O.B. Detroit, remarking, "Foot accelerator! Arms free! Oh Baby! And all those other enticing prizes! What a July 5th picnic it will be!

SELL 262 TICKETS

The Mokena Men's Club dance Saturday was well attended, 262 tickets being sold. The next dance will be June 26th.

Mokena. She was united in marriage with George Nelson on Aug. 16, 1916. Two children a son and a daughter were born to this union.

Tinley Triangle Club Changes Play Dates to July 8-9-10

The Tinley Park Triangle Club has changed the dates of their play from June 24, 25 and 26 to July 8, 9 and 10 at the Saenger hall at Tinley Park. "The Trouble Chasers" a musical revue is to be the attraction with 100 home folks in the cast. There will be many special features. Watch for further details.

SCHMUHL COUSINS PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Schmuhl cousins will be held at the Borman grove north of Frankfort on June 27. All the cousins of the Schmuhl family are urged to attend. Remember the date.

WILL H. SMITH REAPPOINTED CO. HIGHWAY SUPT.

Will H. Smith, Will county superintendent of highways, was re-appointed for six more years at a session of the Will county board on Wednesday afternoon with a salary increase from \$2,870 to \$3,000 a year.

Loses 31 Head Out of 41 In Test

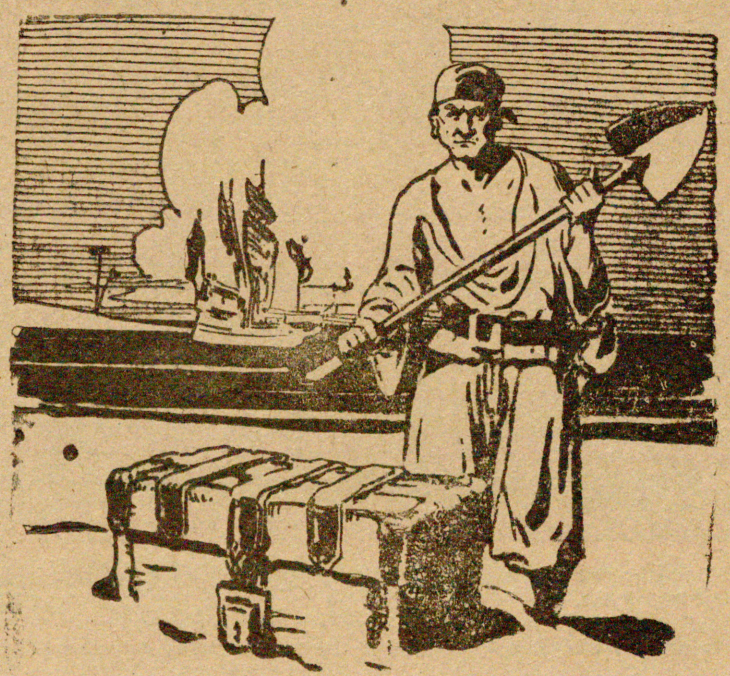
Arthur Geuther, Frankfort township had a heavy loss last week when he tested his dairy herd of 41 head, out of which 31 head reacted, leaving him only 5 milk cows and 5 young cows. In a recent test of his dairy herd, of 15 head, Wm. Lorenzen only lost 2 cows.

BIG SHOW COMING

Mokena has a new organization, the Woodshed Gang, composed of 7 energetic young boys and one mascot, a small black dog. They will give a big show in the old Hirsch ice house on the afternoon of June 28th. A real show is promised so be sure and go.

Find Body in Canal

An unidentified man about 6 feet tall was taken from the canal at Harlem Ave., bridge. Joseph Feldner discovered the body at Ridgeland Ave., and was unable to draw the body from the water until he reached the Harlem Ave., bridge, when he succeeded in pulling him out with a grappling hook. He was taken to the undertaking rooms at Summit.



The Pirates of old-Buried Their Gold For Safe Keeping

SECURITY OF POSSESSION has always been the first instinct of man. Many a hiding place has been lost and forgotten-even in our present day.

THERE IS NO SECRET HIDING PLACE that can compare with the absolute Safety of our Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults! In them nothing can be lost nor discovered and appropriated by others.

SAFETY BOXES \$3 PER YEAR

ORLAND STATE BANK

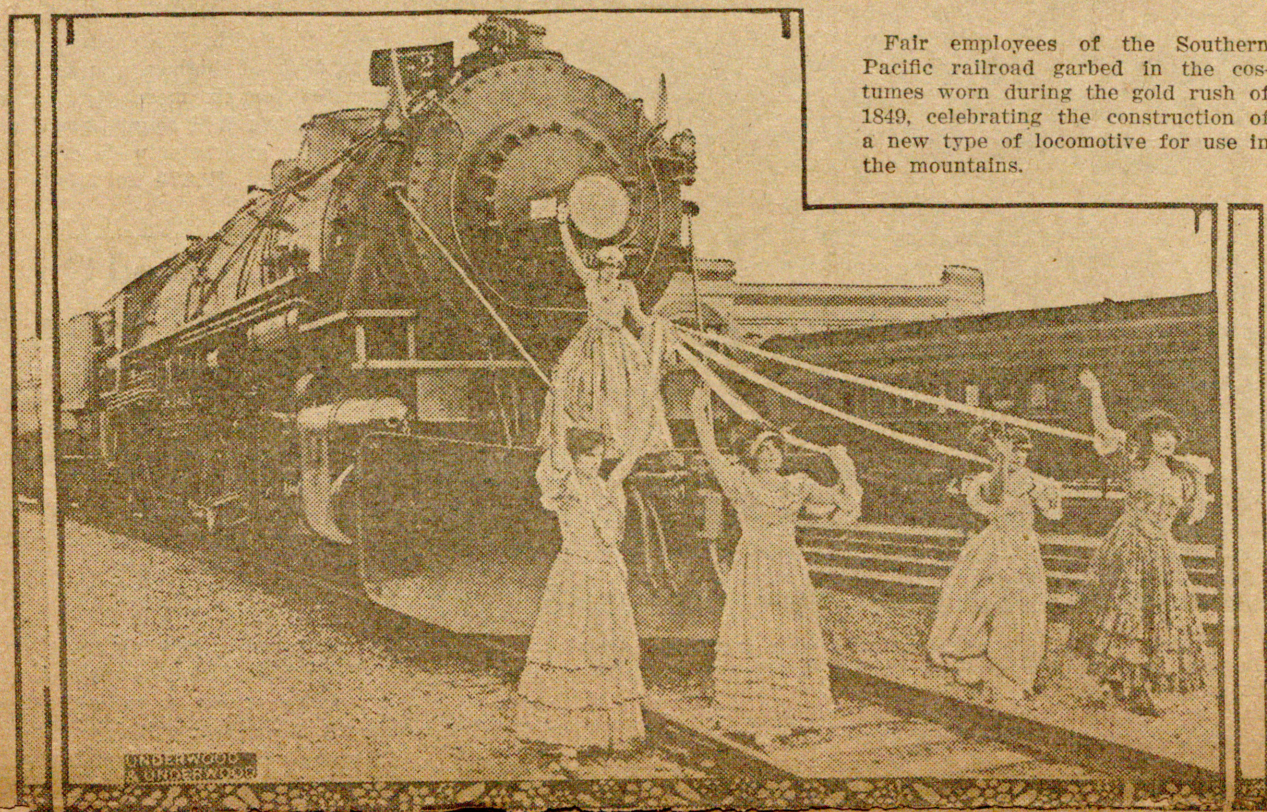
Telephone Orland 61

They Won the Columbia Costume Parade Prize

Members of the class of 1916 as roaring lions, winners of the costume parade prize at the annual class day ceremonies which were held at Baker field, Columbia university.

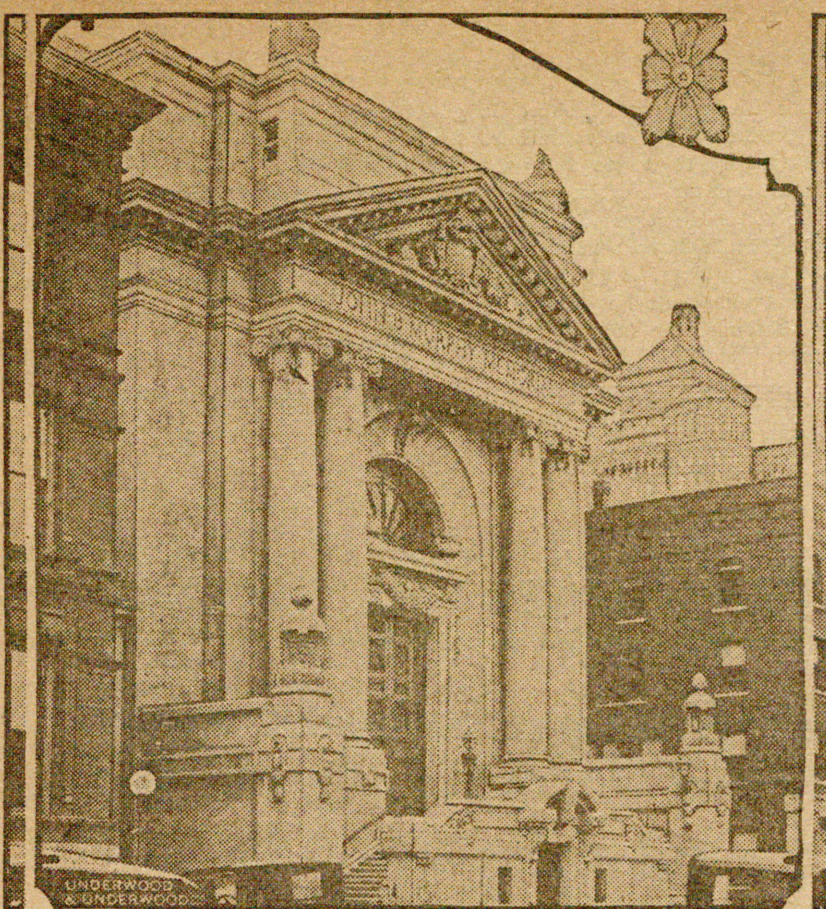


New Locomotive Welcomed in a Novel Manner



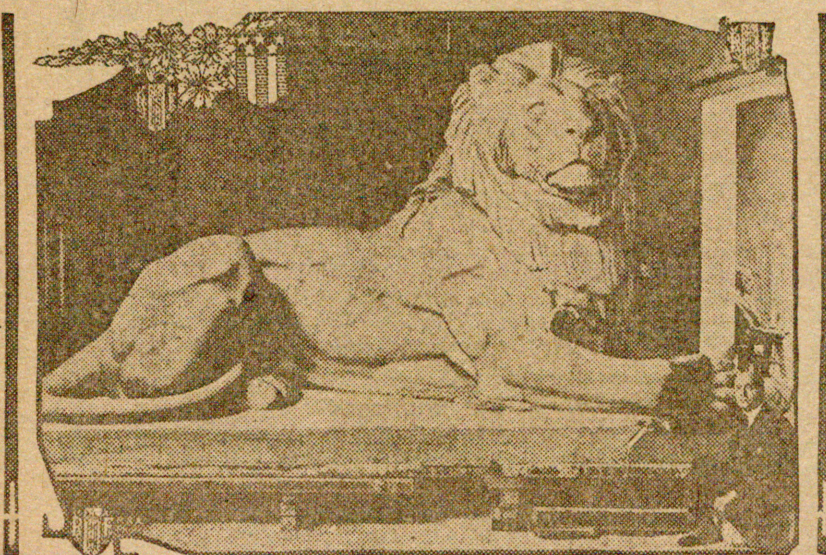
Fair employees of the Southern Pacific railroad garbed in the costumes worn during the gold rush of 1849, celebrating the construction of a new type of locomotive for use in the mountains.

Murphy Memorial Is Dedicated



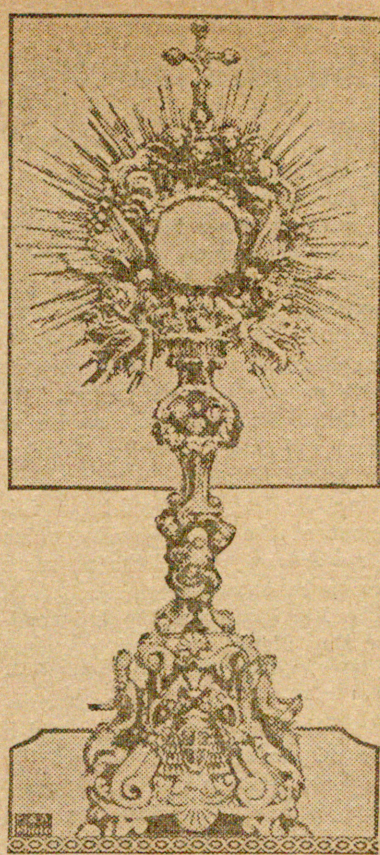
Formal dedication of the John B. Murphy Memorial building in Chicago, which, architecturally, has been declared to be one of the most beautiful monumental buildings in the world, was held recently. The building was erected to the memory of one of the most famous surgeons of the time.

Lion for the Ypres Memorial



A memorial will be erected at Ypres, France, in memory of the British soldiers who fell in the salient during the World war. It will consist of an arch and this huge lion, to form the Menin gates, which will probably be unveiled in the autumn by King Albert of the Belgians. The lion, which is 18 feet in length, is the work of Reld Dick, shown at the right.

FINE OSTENSORIUM



This is the hand-carved, silver ostensorium which will carry the sacred host as it is borne in solemn procession around the lake at Mundelein, Ill., in the closing service of the Chicago Eucharistic congress June 24. It stands three feet high, the base being emblazoned with Cardinal Mundelein's coat of arms, flanked by the figures of St. John the Evangelist and the Jewish high priest, Melchizedek.

ADLY PASHA



Adly Pasha, member of the Liberal party and friendly to Great Britain, was selected to be premier of Egypt instead of Zagloul Pasha who was victorious in the elections but is distasteful to the English government.

Rural America Holds Its Own

So-Called "Declining" Villages Rival Biggest Cities in Rate of Growth.

New York.—Contrary to the prevailing notion that rural America is losing ground against the city, the Institute of Social and Religious Research has analyzed hitherto unpublished census data which cut the rate of city increase, 1900 to 1920 from 84.0 per cent to 52.1 per cent and actually pushes the rural rate of growth up to 20.7 per cent.

The facts are brought out by Robert W. McCulloch in a recent issue of The Survey. One explanation lies in the government's bookkeeping; when a village reaches 2,500 people it automatically becomes a city according to census categories, and without moving an inch from their own doorways its villagers get into the urban column. Even so, between 1900 and 1920, the villages in this country with 250 and 2,500 inhabitants increased 5,674 in number. To quote in advance from Mr. McCulloch:

"The recent report of the National Industrial Conference board showing that radical tendencies have shifted from the industrial workers to the farmers, is only one of many warnings that have roused interest in the rural situation and caused an increasing demand for facts about the country's rural people.

"The people of the industrial centers have been studied from every viewpoint. About the rural folk, there is an astonishing dearth of trustworthy information. More than this, a study by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, some of the results of which are now available, indicates that actual misinformation concerning rural conditions is very general.

"It is believed, even by the experts, that the rural areas of the United States are being depleted by a great, nationwide migration of country folk to the cities. In support of this, stories of the decline of America's villages are circulated with disheartening frequency.

"But is the cityward migration so great and so menacing a population movement after all? And are American villages really declining?

"Decline" Is Explained.

"If one turns to the census, one is impressed by the relentless decline in relative importance of the rural element of the population from decade to decade. As recently as 1880 only 23.6 per cent of America's total population lived in incorporated places having 2,500 or more, the boundary line between 'rural' and 'urban' as defined by the census. In other words, 71.4 per cent of all Americans were, in 1880, rural folk. In 1920 this proportion had dropped to 48.6 per cent.

"Even if there were no movement to the cities, there would still be, from one census period to the next, a steady decrease in the number of people classified as 'rural'; because this is a growing nation, and many places classified as rural at the end of one decade grow sufficiently to cross into the urban class by the time the next census is taken.

"In Alabama, for example, Alabama City, a village with 2,276 inhabitants in 1900, passed into the urban class in 1910 with a population of 4,313; and Andalusia City, with 551 in 1900 and 2,480 in 1910, got over the line with 4,023 in 1920.

"Here then we see how some thousands of people in two villages ceased to be villagers and became urban folk; not by migration cityward, but by a process of governmental bookkeeping that did not move a single villager out of his own doorway.

What Figures Show.

"The Institute of Social and Religious Research got returns from the villages of all the states. These figures show that between 1900 and 1910, 476 places which had been classified as rural in 1900, passed the 2,500 mark and entered the urban class; while during the next decade, the number of places that passed from the rural to the urban class was 474. In addition, 118 places in the earlier decade and 72 in the last, entered the urban ranks because they became incorporated. It is the census procedure to classify un-

incorporated places as rural no matter what their size.

"The institute compiled a special tabulation showing the growth in population since 1900 of the territory that was rural in that year. This was done to eliminate the confusion due to the constant shift of villages to the urban class. New England was eliminated from this calculation because the township form of government makes it difficult to divide the population into groups comparable with the urban and rural groups in other sections, but for the rest of the United States, this special tabulation showed that 4,620,055 rural people became city folk between 1900 and 1920, not because they migrated but because the places in which they had been living grew sufficiently to be lifted from the rural into the urban class.

"The institute's report of this study, 'American Villagers,' written by Dr. C. Luther Fry, shows that with the differences in classification eliminated, the rural increase becomes 23.6 per cent, which is the normal increase of births over deaths and nearly twice as large as the increase based upon the ordinary census figures. When, for purposes of comparison, the growth of cities between 1900 and 1920 is limited solely to the places that were cities in 1900 the rate of growth for the period is 66.4 per cent instead of 84.0.

"This rate of actual growth for the places that were cities in 1900 needs a further correction.

Explains City Growth.

"In 1920 there were 13,920,692 foreign-born people living in the United States. Of this number 10,500,942 lived in cities, while only 3,419,750 resided in rural areas. Of these 10,500,942 urban aliens, 5,478,989 are known to have entered the country after 1900, while only 1,416,106 of the immigrants in rural areas fall into this group. The fact that during the last twenty years 4,000,000 more immigrants settled in our urban areas than in our rural areas helps explain the relatively rapid growth of cities. When corrected for this factor, the rate of city increase drops still further—from 66.4 per cent to 52.1 per cent, and the rural rate of growth, corrected in like manner, becomes 20.7 per cent.

"The institute devoted particular attention to the question of the growth and decline of villages. In 1920 there were 10,239 incorporated villages, a population of 8,609,639; and in relation to the population of the remaining rural area they are growing very rapidly indeed.

"From 1900 to 1920 the incorporated villages increased 41 per cent, both in number and in population. During the same period the population of the United States as a whole increased 39 per cent. During these twenty years, therefore, incorporated villages increased in population more rapidly than the nation as a whole.

"Despite the fact that nearly a thousand incorporated villages, with all the people who dwell in them, were lost from the rural classification because they grew into the city class, the number of villages increased 5,674 from 1900 to 1920. Thousands of little open-country population centers, therefore, became villages as a result of actual increase in open-country population; and their growth, by sending them into the village class, checked them out as a loss to the open country in this analysis of open-country and village populations.

Village Growth.

"To find out whether the village increase in population might be explained by this increase in the number of places classed as villages, the institute worked out the rate of growth since 1900 of all the places that in 1900 were incorporated villages. This computation revealed that the places that were incorporated villages in 1900 grew 51.3 per cent during the next twenty years, compared with a 63 per cent increase for places that in 1900 were cities of 100,000 and over; 91 per cent for cities of 25,000 to 100,000; 67 per cent for cities from 10,000 to 25,000; 59 per cent for places of from 2,500 to 10,000, and 19.5 per cent for the open country. Here is the interesting discovery, not only that the

greatest rate of growth since 1900 has occurred in cities of from 25,000 to 100,000, instead of in metropolitan cities; but that the villages have been expanding almost as rapidly as the large metropolitan centers.

"The census gathers at great cost a mass of facts about the residents of incorporated villages, covering occupation, age, sex, nationality, tenure of farm, home ownership, marital condition and school attendance. All this material lies in the census files virtually unused, because no provision has ever been made for its analysis and publication.

"Through the courtesy of the census bureau, the Institute of Social and Religious Research was able to make a special study of this unpublished material for 177 villages which were selected as representative of the agricultural villages of the entire United States, and which had a total population of a quarter of a million.

"A phase of this study helps to account for both villageward and cityward migration by showing that an unskilled worker who goes from the farm to the village, or from either the farm or the village to the city, improves both his social and his economic position.

"The census method of classifying gainfully employed workers by the great fields of industry in which they are engaged, and by which Charles M. Schwab and a day laborer in his plant would be classified together, does not show this; but the institute organized the data for the 177 villages—and for purposes of comparison, the census data for 38 medium-size cities also—to get at differences in the economic status of the people, by ascertaining the number of employers and the number of employees, the number of clerks, of skilled and of semi-skilled workers, and of laborers.

Fewer Women Work.

"The number of gainfully employed women in villages was found to be disproportionately small. Among the males, the relative number of persons who may be regarded as their own bosses, was found to be more than half again as high in the villages as in the cities, 30.4 per cent as against 18.0 per cent; but for those who are not their own bosses the villages have less to offer.

"This is shown by their relatively large number of laborers and servants; 31.5 per cent as compared with 23.5 per cent in the cities; by their smaller proportion of skilled workers, 17.6 per cent as against 23.4 per cent in the cities; by the still smaller showing of semi-skilled, of whom there are relatively only about half as many in the villages as in the cities, and by the very few clerical workers, 11.7 per cent, while 15.2 per cent of the city workers are 'white collar men.'

"These occupational differences indicate that if a man with small capital wants to go into business for himself he has a better chance of success in the village; but that if he wants a good job as a wage earner, his chances are better in the city. Nevertheless the villages have many skilled and semi-skilled workers, showing the presence of a surprising number of manufacturing plants in these smaller centers, and indicating that the villages of the United States, which are growing rapidly instead of declining, are also sharing to a hitherto unsuspected extent in the country's industrial development."

SMART CHIMPANZEE



Mary, the remarkable chimpanzee owned by the explorer and naturalist, Cherry Kearton, has never been taught anything, but copies everything that she sees her owner do. Here she is at one of his old tricks—cleaning the pipe.

BUGS STUDIED IN FIGHT ON THE PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS

Australians to Visit Arid Southwestern America to Collect Insects That Prey on Pest.

Uvalde, Texas.—The prickly pear cactus is advancing in Australia at the rate of a million acres a year. Leith F. Hitchcock of the Australian commonwealth prickly pear board estimates that already 60,000,000 acres of east Australia alone are infested with this spiny pest.

Mr. Hitchcock has just arrived here at the field station of the United States bureau of entomology to take charge of the North American phase of Australia's war on the prickly plant. So kindly has the cactus taken to the climate of the isolated continent that it occupies more than twice as much land as all the other crops put together, and so desperate have the inhabitants become that every sort of enemy that the cactus ever had in any

part of the world is being drafted into service in the wild hope that it will help check its spread.

For that purpose the Australian prickly pear board has sent out men to the arid regions of the Southwest to collect specimens of the various types of insects that prey on the prickly pear. Thus far, according to Mr. Hitchcock, different species of the mealy bugs or cochineal insects have been found most successful. The insects are grown in cages at the entomological station here and the most vicious attackers of the cactus are shipped to Australia. There the authorities, taking warning from the rapid increase of the artificially introduced rabbit and the cactus itself, grow the insects in quarantine through at least one generation before they turn them loose to do their worst.

A wrinkle is merely a nick of time.

No Wonder English Are Grouchy After Breakfast

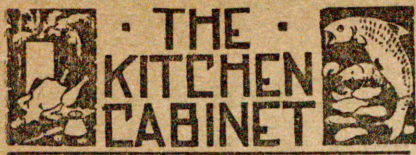
London.—A new dish to break the monotony of the usual fish, porridge and bacon and eggs breakfast menu at last has been found. The recipe has won a prize offered by a London newspaper.

Take a herring and scale and bone it, says the recipe. Boil an egg until hard and chop it while hot into a grating of cheese. Then add a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Spread the mixture inside the herring, tie the fish about with a thread, roll it in oatmeal and brush all over with beaten egg.

Fry in boiling fat in a frying pan-basket for five or six minutes and serve hot.

Boy Eats Bible

Moultrie, Ga.—Unknown to his parents, twelve-year-old Melizo McCoy ate the family Bible with the exception of the two covers and a few pages. The loss was only discovered when Melizo complained of a stomach ache.



(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

He is a poet, strong and true,
Who loves wild thyme and honey
dew;
And like a brown bee works and sings,
With morning freshness on his
wings,
And a golden burden on his
thighs—
The pollen dust of centuries.
—Maurice Thompson.

WAYS WITH FISH

There is an old saying that "small fish should swim twice, once in water and once in oil," which we infer to mean that they should be fried in deep fat. When buying fish, select fish with a firm flesh, red gills and bright eyes. As soon as it is caught, if possible, scale it at once, place in a cold place and serve cooked within a short time. If the fish is bought in the market, give it the same treatment.



To Boil Fish.—Wipe the fish carefully, dust well with salt and wrap in a cheesecloth, well tied up. Drop into boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt, a bay leaf, a sprig of parsley, a slice of onion and a bit of celery. Cover the kettle and just simmer ten minutes to the pound. Lift out carefully and turn the fish on a folded napkin on a hot platter. Garnish with lemon quarters and parsley and serve with drawn butter sauce.

Planked White Fish.—One may serve a planked fish at home in all its perfection. Secure a two-inch plank made from hardwood—hickory, maple or oak—a groove running round the edge two inches from the edge will hold the juices. A plank cut oblong a foot or a little more will be long enough. These planks may be purchased in any utensil store. Have the fish split open down the back and lay it skin-side down on the plank which has previously been heated so hot that it cannot be handled without a holder. Place in a hot oven and bake a half hour or longer. When the fish is done, garnish the plank with mashed potato, parsley and lemon. Set the plank on a hot platter and serve. The longer the plank is used the better the flavor. Scrape it after using, wrap carefully and it will keep for years, growing more valuable with use. If one wishes to cook the fish before an open fire, tack it on the plank and stand it before the fire.

Jellied chicken, sweetbreads and fish are all used as sickroom foods.

Fresh Haddock.—Trim and stuff the fish with buttered crumbs, sweet herbs, a bit of parsley and an egg. Tie up and spread with butter. Bake in a moderate oven until the fish falls from the bones. Serve with fried tomatoes and rolls of broiled bacon. Fresh trout are the most delicious of all eating. Fried in butter shortly after being caught, they are a fish fit for the gods.

Fruit Cocktails.

There can be no more appetizing beginning for a summer meal than a fruit cocktail. They should be served very cold in glasses or in fruit cups of lemon, orange or grapefruit. Tomato is one of the vegetables that is often served as a cocktail as it is so much like fruit.

In preparing fruits for cocktails two things should be remembered. The fruit should stand in the sirup or fruit juice until well sweetened. The sugar sirup is prepared by boiling together twice as much sugar as water, until a thick sirup is made.

The menu following should always be considered when preparing a cocktail. If a vegetable cocktail to which salad dressing is added is served, the salad for that menu may be omitted.

The small pear-shaped yellow tomatoes make most attractive serving; they may be combined with fruit which has a decided flavor, like pineapple, then with a little diced or cubed pear and a fruit sauce, the combination thus being well flavored.

A pineapple and raspberry combination is also good. It is hard to find any occasion when the flavor of pineapple is not enjoyed.

One of the most attractive cocktails to look at is made by using the heart of a well-ripened watermelon. Cut ball-shaped pieces with a French potato cutter, serve with a chilled lemon or pineapple sugar sirup. Prepared the same way, use muskmelon and canton ginger sirup; this is especially delicious to those who enjoy the ginger flavor. It is not wise to add a highly-flavored sirup or sauce to a fruit which has a delicate flavor which should predominate. A lemon sauce is good as it brings out the flavor of other fruits.

Equal parts of sliced peaches and stoned cherries, marinated in sugar sirup and garnished with frosted mint makes an attractive cocktail.

Diced peaches, twice the amount of ripe, large blackberries, treated with a lemon sirup and flavored with a bit of the rind if liked, makes another popular cocktail.

Such fruits as prunes, figs, raisins, persimmons, pawpaws have more food value than most other fruits, though the acids and minerals in all fruits are valuable in the diet. The addition of stock, egg or milk, of course, adds to the nourishment of the soup.

Nellie Maxwell

Blue and White, Black and White

Polka Dots, Stripes, Plaids Are in Fashion for Summer Season.

One style that has become almost a tradition is the navy blue and white polka-dotted frock. Its popularity, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times, may be dimmed by monotony after many seasons, but it comes back with unfailing regularity. There is a certain clean-cut freshness about a frock of this sort that is becoming to everyone and makes it a delightful possession. It is almost as much an institution as the black gown in the wardrobe of the average American woman; and, judging from the number of intriguing models that emanate from Paris, the wearers are much in agreement as to preference in dress.

That one black gown in this day has many variants, and just now is one of the dominating conceptions. The polka dot, especially in blue and white and in black and white, belongs essentially to the summer outfit and it is very much in vogue this season in New York. All the possible combinations of color, with white as the background or in reverse order, are presented in the latest designs. There are crepes, silks, voiles and chiffons, printed in soft tones of brown or beige; green, blue or red, in all shades; with the two-color plan carried through the ensemble. These are charming, but the polka dot that commands enduring popularity is that in some color combined with white.

Curiously enough, the matter-of-fact polka dot is one of the few patterns relatively independent of quality for its dignity. Handsome satins and silks are embroidered in dots, large or small, and somehow have little the advantage of muslin, especially if it is one of clear blue and white or black and white muslins with trimmings or accessories in white and, this season, a dash of scarlet in addition. This naive design is being shown in countless variants, within obvious limitations, some built to answer the requirements of a more or less dress occasion, while others are simple utility warm-weather frocks.

The most popular model of the better type is one in which plain material and a polka-dot pattern are combined. This is extremely smart in frocks done in black and white or navy blue and white. One dress copied from the French original is made of crepe in blue and white polka dots, with a flounce of plain blue chiffon added to the bottom of the tunic in the scalloped line now so fashionable. This additional band is wide enough to give the effect of godets and is extremely graceful. Narrower bands of the plain goods are used to finish the sleeves, forming a flare cuff, and a jabot of the chiffon placed at the V-neck tapers, fluttering, to the waistline.

Brown Velvet Ribbon Added. This model is proving especially attractive, for it may be varied in many charming ways as to arrangement of lines in handling the materials, as well as in combinations of color. A crepe de chine, with dots of Havana brown on a ground of sand color, is combined with brown georgette; and,



Top Coat of Checker Tweed Is Smart for Sports Wear.

In this particular gown, brown velvet ribbon is added, with the ensemble completed by a hat of brown neapolitan.

The little trotteur or jumper frock of polka-dotted stuff is altogether chic, the kind that will be of great service all through the summer and practically for all the year. In some of these the entire dress is of the dotted material, usually crepe, and the skirt is frequently plaited, while the jumper or tunic is simply tailored. In others, the upper part of the suit is of plain goods, the skirt of the figured, finely plaited, or in reverse order.

The ingenuity with which these polka-dotted materials are handled is both interesting and amusing and taxes the skill of the designer. Some of the French designers use a pattern of polka dots printed in different

sizes on the same piece of fabric, an idea that was anticipated by the manufacturers in advance of the season. This being a year for small patterns, the smaller the dot the smarter it is considered to be. But some very fashionable costumes from both French and American designers are in large disks—too large to be called dots. These are very effective in black and white, and even patterns which in colors would be flashy have a certain distinction in this combination.

One gown just brought out by an exclusive New York importer is of black georgette, with large spots of white, distributed in groups. This fabric, which was given a preliminary presentation last season, is much in vogue now and is made more striking by the addition of a contrasting color in plain sheer goods. In the crepes a model that is much liked is one in which the jumper tunic is of Brittany blue and white-dotted pattern, the



One of the Most Popular Models in Polka Dots.

short skirt of plain blue, laid in clusters of inverted plaits. The sleeves of this frock are long and cut to gather in a slight fullness at the wrist. Plain blue, in a band with upstanding battlements, is applied around the bottom of the tunic, and a collar, tie and narrow strap belt are also made of the plain blue.

The Craze for Red. With the present craze for red, some dazzling frocks are made of scarlet and white polka dot materials—some all of one pattern, others very effectively combined with a plain color—and a few uncommon and original costumes are shown in which a touch of black is added, as bright red is used in the frocks of navy blue and white. This little splash or line of brilliant color, geranium, flame or coral, has the effect of quite transforming an otherwise commonplace polka dot gown.

In the general feeling for plain fabrics this season, the bold plaids, figures and flower patterns have suffered eclipse, and most of the designs that are now in vogue are modest and concise, and in gentler tones. This background makes more striking the exception in checks, large plaids and stripes that are shown in models from some of the best houses. Black and white have inspired some very smart gowns and coats. The colors are combined to form large blocks in the arrangement of contrasts, most effective when done in satin.

The Rodier materials are displayed in some ultra-smart frocks and coats especially designed for sports and traveling, stuffs in which both Chanel and Chanel are having conspicuous success. One from Chantol—a long coat—is made of wool in reds and browns; and that from Chanel is in brown and beige, each of these wraps showing an enormous plaid pattern.

Among the frocks that are made of plaid materials, some in taffeta are fascinating in their quaintness. The first of this type were sent over by Vionnet in advance of our regular spring season and proved popular at once. Among these plaids are lovely combinations in cool greens with white and gold, copper and yellow, blues, grays and browns, the very type of design suggesting the old-fashioned dress with full skirt and wide sleeves. A somewhat fitted bodice and sometimes a kichief are employed. It is a refreshing model that is attractive equally to youth and maturity.

Black-and-white, so very smart this season, is also charming in the plaids and checks of both worsted and silk. In the large patterns this combination has somewhat more dignity than the plaids in colors, and the small black and white checks. The shepherd plaid and others in various sizes of pattern are shown in some of the smartest models from France—Martial et Armand, Premet, Drecol, Paquin. Check patterns in black and white have always been liked by American women, and now that they are again modish, they will probably last through several seasons.

A new note in sleeves is the short cape which had such a long period of favor several seasons ago when the sleeve disappeared altogether. Long sleeves, so especially becoming in sheer goods, are still regarded as better style; but the short sleeve will be chosen for its comfort in warm weather.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"

(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

MAKING NEW ARMS

IF IT is true, as a philosopher said, that "he is a benefactor to mankind who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before," what shall we say of a surgeon who makes two arms grow on a crippled boy where none grew before?

One of the strange and inexplicable freaks of nature is the occasional birth of children with no arms. What causes these rare deformities no one knows. Popular belief is that they are due to parental impression; that the mother, a few months before the birth of the child, has had some strange and startling experience. But usually the explanation is found after the child's birth and is changed to match the deformity.

In the case of a Chicago boy, while the explanation was insufficient, there was no question about the deformity. The unfortunate baby was born without any arms and even without any signs of arms. Yet at the age of twelve he was an unusually bright boy and, strange to say, had shown marked ability in drawing. How could he draw? He learned to hold a pencil between his right cheek and shoulder. He could not only draw but write. He learned to hold a scroll saw with his right foot and so saw out wooden toys. Holding a stick between his cheek and shoulder and hitting the keys with the stick, he became an expert typist. Certainly, such a boy deserved help.

His principal grievance was that he had no sleeves in his shirt and coat. He wanted arms like other boys.

At twelve he was carefully examined by a surgeon who found no signs, externally, of even rudimentary arms. But the X-ray showed on each side, buried under the skin, a small piece of bone only about three inches long, all there was of the arm bones. On these as a foundation the surgeon began to make him new arms.

The fragments of bone were freed from the skin, except at the upper end. The muscles were loosened and wrapped around the little bones and the whole covered with skin flaps. After the operation wounds healed the stumps were exercised and the muscles developed until, now six years after the first operation, the boy has two stumps, one five and one-fourth inches long, to which artificial arms have been fitted. He is now attending the Art Institute and learning to be an artist. And what do you think made him happiest when he got his new arms? The fact that, in eating his lunch at school, he could hold a fork and spoon in his artificial hands and eat like other boys and not "lap like a kitty."

SUMMER CAMPS

THE eight years since the war and especially the last five years have seen a tremendous development of the summer camp idea. How much of this was due to the experience of 4,000,000 men in the training camps during 1917 and 1918 it is impossible to say. But it is certain that thousands of young men, dwellers all their lives in houses, found the outdoor life of the training camps not only more healthful but also far more enjoyable than any they had ever known.

Another probable factor in developing a fondness for outdoor life has been the automobile, which has taken millions outdoors and has given them a taste for the joys and benefits of camping out.

A third factor has been the work of anti-tuberculosis associations, which have urged outdoor camps not only in the summer but all the year round, as the best and surest way of recovering from tuberculosis or consumption, which is essentially a house disease.

But besides all these reasons, summer camps for boys and girls have developed a remarkable popularity, not as a means of curing disease but as a definite way of preventing it. For the growing child who spends eight or nine months in the school room, there is nothing so beneficial or which aids so much in the health, growth and development of the child as two months out of doors in the woods, where, under trained instructors, the child can learn not book knowledge but practical subjects, such as swimming, diving, canoeing, nature study of birds, trees, flowers and animals and can come home in the fall brown, strong and healthy, ready for the next winter's school work.

The present-day school system, whether public or private, has a gap from the time school closes in the spring until the time when it opens in the fall. To many parents this is a period of worry and anxiety. Many fathers and mothers today are too busy to give much attention to their children during the summer. The result is that for two or three months the child is left practically without any supervision. The summer camps fill this gap. The child for two months is kept busy and happy, its health and diet are cared for by experts, it learns many things it could never learn at school and it comes home in the fall stronger, healthier and happier than it was in the spring.




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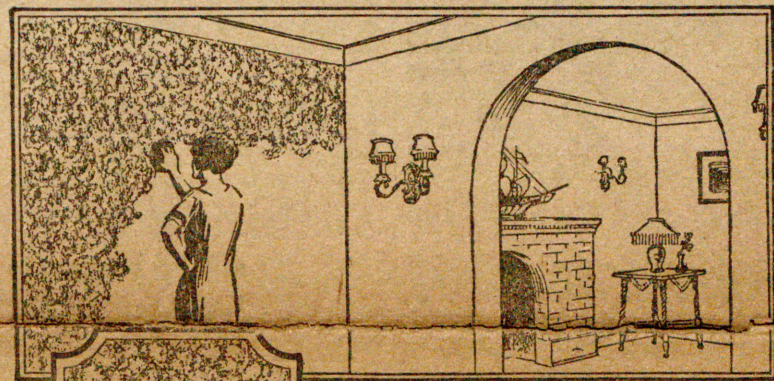
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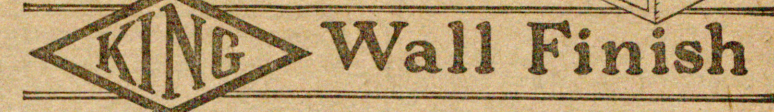
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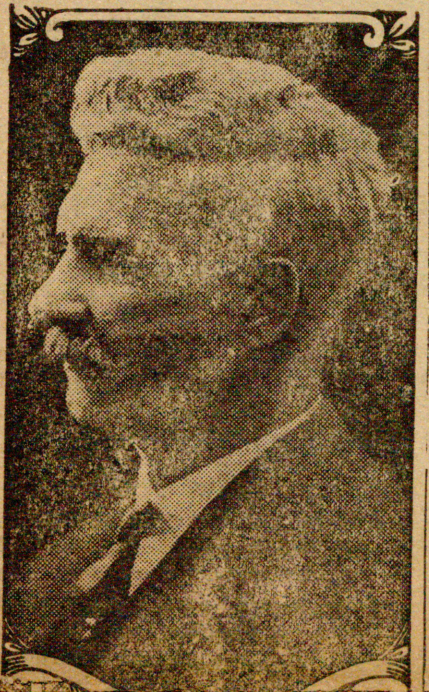
LUTHERANS OF ALL PARTS OF WORLD CONVE

Triennial Convention of Synod to Be Held at St. Louis June 9 to 19.

NEW THREE MILLION DOLLAR SEMINARY TO BE DEDICATED

Missouri Synod Organized in 1847 by Twelve Congregations Now Numbers More Than Three Thousand Churches.

Over one thousand accredited delegates from all parts of the world and many thousands of visitors are expected to gather at St. Louis for the international triennial convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states to be held from the 9th to the 19th of June. This convention is arousing the interest of Lutherans all over the country, since it will mark the dedication of the largest Protestant theological seminary in the world. The combination of the general convention and the dedicatory exercises at Concordia Seminary will bring thousands of Lutherans from various parts of the United States, South America and Canada to St. Louis. The Lutherans



REV. F. POTENHAUER, D.D.

of the Missouri metropolis are making extensive preparations to entertain the host of visitors and to provide facilities for the work of the numerous committees.

The St. Louis convention will be called to order by the President, the Rev. Dr. F. Potenhauer of Chicago, who in the management of the convention sessions will be assisted by the Vice Presidents, the Rev. J. W. Miller of Fort Wayne, Ind.; the Rev. G. A. Bernthal of San Francisco, Cal.; the Rev. F. Brand of St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. H. P. Eckhardt of Pittsburgh, Pa. Aside from the regular business affairs which will occupy Synod's attention, the convention will no doubt feel called upon in view of the pronounced so-called modernistic tendencies on the field of religion, to reaffirm its unwavering position as to the inspiration of the Bible, the dependability of the Scriptural account of Creation as opposed to the theories of evolution, the deity of Jesus Christ, in fact, the old Gospel position which has always characterized this body of the Lutheran church.

Separation of Church and State

The convention will restate its position regarding the relationship of church and state, standing out for an absolute separation of these two distinct bodies and deploring the tendency to subvert in various circles this fundamental principle on which our government is founded. The leaders of the Synod assert that no resolutions on "Peace" will be presented, claiming that the Bible plainly outlines the duties of citizenship also in time of war and that much of the present day agitation which would forbid the Christian to serve his country in times of war is misguided and unscriptural. The convention will devote itself strictly to questions fitting into the sphere of the church and will carefully refrain from any statements on public questions designed to influence legislation. Its leaders maintain that the sphere of the distinctively religious opportunities and responsibilities of the church is so vast that there is no time left for discussions pertaining to extraneous matters and that the Lutheran church as a matter of principle refuses to be embroiled in affairs that lie outside of the spiritual realm of the church. In the field of religion the convention will reiterate the expression of its conviction that the crying need of the country and the solution of the various social problems that are vexing the public mind lie in the steady proclamation of the Gospel principles as laid down in Holy Writ.

The speakers at the dedication ceremonies at Concordia Seminary are ex-

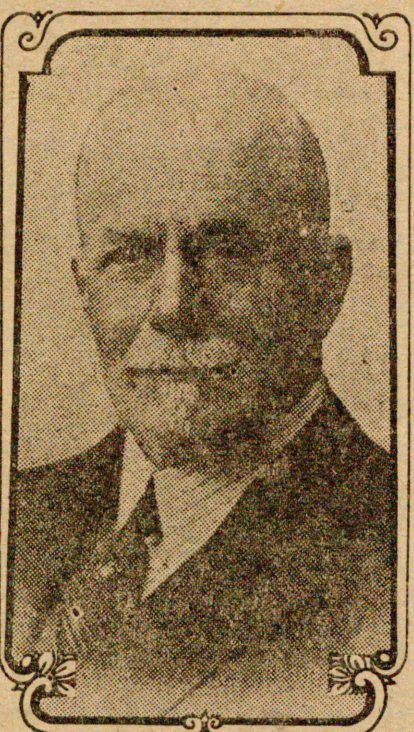
pected to recall the chief events in the history of the Missouri Synod, which dates back to 1838, when a group of 750 Saxon emigrants left their homeland to find in America the freedom of conscience and worship which was being denied them in their own country. The early struggles of these immigrants in their settlement of Perry county, Mo., the disappointments and hardships they were compelled to endure, form one of the most interesting chapters in American church history. The settlers had intelligent, aggressive and far-sighted leaders, among whom Dr. C. F. W. Walther soon became an outstanding figure and for a generation or more as preacher, professor and editor, was instrumental more than any other in moulding the scattered Lutheran forces into a cohesive organization, which adopted the name of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States. This body was organized by twenty-three pastors and twelve congregations at Chicago in 1847, and in a short time became a powerful force in the propagation of conservative, militant Lutheranism in this country. From the beginning the Missouri Synod has been known for its rigid doctrinal position and its firm insistence on the authority of the Bible in all matters of faith and conduct. Its growth in this country has been extremely rapid. It now numbers 2,678 pastors, 3,497 congregations, with 658,671 communicant members. In its organizational principles and polity the Synod is strictly democratic. All offices are elective, and the convention is constituted of delegates elected by various congregational groups. The supreme authority of the congregation and the rights and privileges of the individual in the congregation are strictly preserved.

The St. Louis convention plans to inaugurate an intensified campaign on the field of Home Missions. There is doctrinal unanimity among the Lutheran clergy, and the church has remained comparatively free from the modernistic tendencies which have proven disruptive in other organizations. Aggressive mission work, having in view the vast unchurched element in the United States, will be planned. The leaders of the church claim that the best way to combat the rationalistic tendencies which they say are undermining the influence of Protestantism in the United States and perverting the church into a mere social agency for moral uplift, is to proclaim aggressively the old Bible tenets.

LAYMEN OF LUTHERAN SYNOD RAISE FUND

Finish Large Endowment Fund; Will Now Work for Church Extension Plans.

At the triennial convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States to be held from the 9th to the 19th of June at St. Louis, Mo., which will be attended



THEO. H. LAMPRECHT
President Lutheran Laymen's League

by over 1,000 delegates, both lay and clerical, from all parts of the world, the Lutheran Laymen's League, an organization of laymen of that synod, will present to the convention the final one-half million dollars to complete the Three Million Dollar Endowment Fund for the pensioning of pastors of the synod.

The Lutheran Laymen's League was organized in 1917 to aid the synod in coping with its expanding financial needs, and shortly after its organization it presented the synod with \$100,000 to wipe out all deficits in its treasuries. After achieving this the Lutheran Laymen's League set out to establish the Three Million Dollar Endowment Fund. At this convention they will present a memorial to raise another \$3,500,000 for the Church Extension Fund of the synod to build chapels, schools and parsonages, and to help new missions all over the North American Continent to become self-supporting, helping them in the payment of rent for premises, since the high rentals are a great handicap to mission work.

ORLAND

The Orland baseball team played the Innuits of Chicago last Sunday afternoon the score being 7 to 6 in favor of the Innuits.

Mrs. John Dilly, former Orland resident, died at her home in Chicago May 31st.

Mrs. Ralph Jennings is taking treatments in Silver Cross hospital. Friday June 18th. Moving picture is "The Hill Billy", a story of by-gone days in the Kentucky mountains. This picture features Jack Pickford. Also Pathe news and a travelogue.

Sunday June 20th. Bible School at 9:30 A. M. Morning worship at 10:30. The pastor will preach the first of a short series of sermons the "World's Most Famous Short Stories." The first one is entitled "The Two Losses."

Evening service. Special one under the leadership of Mr. Clarence Beagley. The picture is entitled "Back of the Button". Do not miss this service.

Picture for Friday evening June 25th is "Sally" with Colleen Moore and Leon Errol. A comedy adapted from stage play by the same name. Pathe news reel.

Sunday evening June 27th Mr. Tutweiler of Oak Park will give his famous talk on "Honey Bees" at the evening service.

Last Sunday morning June 13th, the Sunday School gave the annual Children's Day exercises. The church was practically filled by an appreciative audience. Different groups took place in class exercises and this was interspersed by recitations by individuals. Two babies were baptised at this service by the pastor. An offering of \$13.05 was received toward the Student Loan Fund of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The closing exercises of the Intercommunity Training School were held at the Orland M. E. Church on Tuesday evening June 8th. Ten graduates of this school received certificates for work finished. Dr. Jewell of the Religious Education Council of the Baptist Churches of Chicago gave the commencement address.

The new house which Ernest Vogt is building is coming along fine.

Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Schussler, Mrs. Hazel McGovern and son Jack are spending a vacation at Land-o-Lakes in Wis.

Howard Greer has returned home from the Burnside hospital.

Herman Deweese is ill at the Deatur hospital with a stroke of paralysis.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the Chas. Storz home June 7 in honor of the daughter of the home, Eleanor and her approaching marriage to Mr. Harvey Spiess of Mokena. The hostesses were the Misses Emily and Elinor Waje and Evelyn and Marie Brier. Bunco was the diversion. Many beautiful gifts were received.

Cyril Anderson had his tonsils and adenoids removed last week in Jackson Park hospital.

WORTH

Herbert Hildebrand is working in Indiana Harbor.

Mr. R. J. Wilson has purchased a new Hupmobile straight eight.

Miss Mary Bishop who is studying at the Sherwood School of Music, sang in the chorus recently, at Orchestra Hall.

Mrs. John Zuidema entertained Mrs. Anna Ferrin and Mrs. Ella Peterson at an informal tea on Thursday afternoon, June 3rd, in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Comerford.

Mrs. Ella Peterson entertained Mrs. Elizabeth Comerford and Mrs. Clifford Tobey at dinner Monday evening June 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Monroe and family visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vandenburg, Sunday June 6th.

Miss Imogene Crandall has taken up golf. Another one added to the list of victims. Who will be next?

The Misses Lillian Kaufman and Hazel Stromberg attended a shower given in honor of Miss Pansy Powers at her cousin Eileen Maloney's house in Chicago on Sunday May 6th. Miss Powers will marry George Plahn on June 26th.

Gladys Crandall and her cousin Helen Schrader, with many more pupils of Englewood High School, visited the Field Museum Friday, June 11th.

Edward Wilson who has been ill for sometime, is improving.

The last meeting of the Evergay Club was held at the home of Lillian Kaufman June 10th. Miss Kaufman entertained 15 members, also Miss Evelyn Hanson of Orland.

The next meeting will be held in the Church basement with Miss Elsie

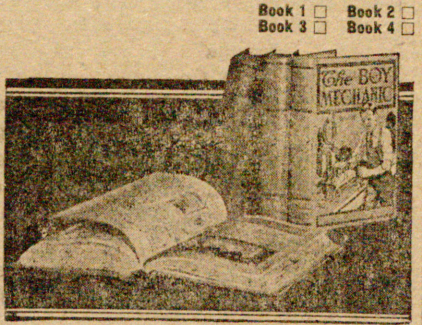
IT'S FUN TO MAKE THINGS

Dad can learn how to make fishing tackle, furniture, hunting equipment, electric light fixtures, and so on. Mother will learn how to make hot-dish holders, broom holders, clothes dryer, work basket, decorative leather work, and so on. Sister will learn how to make a hanging vase, reed furniture, film developing machine, paper lamp shades, and so on. And the boys will learn how to make a boy's motor car, a coasting toboggan, an ice yacht, a model monoplane, a merry-go-round, a submarine camera, and so on. All this help and much more is found in

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Send No Money These books sell for \$2 per book, but you should have the entire library of four books. A special price of only \$7 is made on the complete library. Simply write a postal asking that the books be sent C. O. D. When the postman delivers the books to you, hand him \$7 plus the few cents postage or order.



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Vandenburg as hostess. Margaret and Elmer Lysen have purchased a new Chevrolet Sedan. Her instructors report Margaret a very apt pupil.

A party and dance was given in honor of Edwin and Erwi Rolfe by their parents on their 21st birthday May 27, at the Palos Improvement Club house. This party, without a doubt, was the biggest event of the season. Besides all the relatives, 150 young people, from neighboring towns as well as Worth, enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. Just before the refreshments were served, Mr. Sanders presented the parents and grandparent, Mrs. John Beidenkopf with a beautiful basket of flowers from the young people of Worth. The boys received many gifts from their friends and relatives. Miss Ruth Mitchell has been visiting relatives in Chicago the past week.

Mr. Paul T. Sanders and Mr. Albert Soderlund too a 500 mile trip recently, visiting the towns of Champaign, Lincoln, Springfield, Pana and Danville. The boys report a very fine trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ferrin en-

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A. UZEMACK, TINLEY PARK, ILL.

tertained their relatives on Sunday June 6th in honor of Harold's birthday. As usual, everyone had plenty to eat.

Since we have had our Baby Day and Mother's Day specials, we are now looking forward to the Children's Day program to be given Sunday June 20th at 11 o'clock. A special cantata will be presented entitled "The Eternal Garden."

The Ladies Aid and the Women's Federation held a combined all day session. A "pot-luck" luncheon was served. Most of the day was spent in quilting, except for a short devotional period in the afternoon. Mrs. McCauley read the Scripture and Mrs. Lysen lead in prayer.

Every one went home feeling that the day had been well spent.

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mildred Russert, Wednesday June 9th at the home of her cousin Mrs. John Hernon. The bride to be received many useful gifts. Mrs. G. M. Peterson, Mrs. John Zuidema, Miss Bessie Zuidema, Miss Lillian Kaufman and Miss Hazel Stromberg attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Rust are the proud grandparents of a baby girl born to their daughter, Mrs. Mildred Featherstone. The new baby's name is Lois June.

The Stewart's family of animals is steadily increasing. Ethel now reports a baby calf.

New! Percolator Gift Sets at very special prices!



A leading design by Manning & Bowman. 6-cup percolator with other pieces to match—
\$18.00



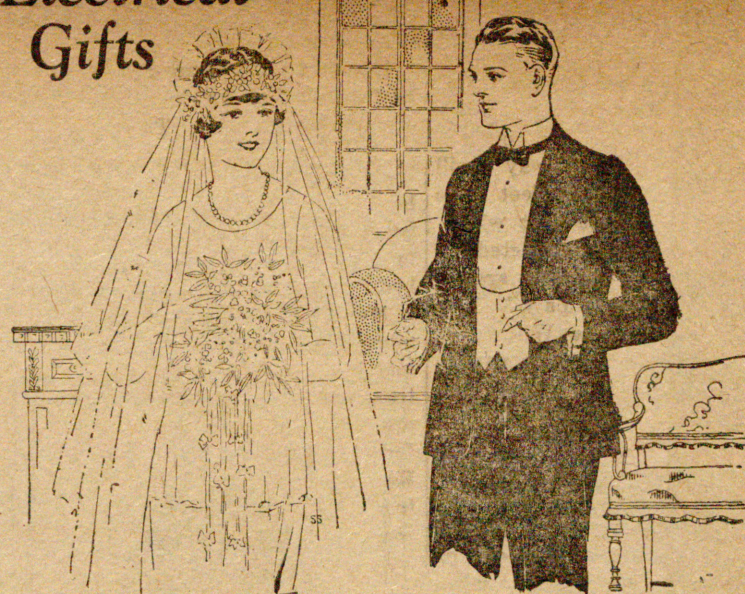
"The Buckingham." Nickel-plated copper 7-cup percolator; something any bride will be particularly proud of—
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"Federal." The percolator in this group holds 9 cups, \$19.75. Complete with sugar and creamer. Special Offer! \$1 for your old percolator applied on any electric percolator in stock.

Note: Under new low rates for electric service, effective May 1st, 1926, the cost of operating appliances is greatly reduced.

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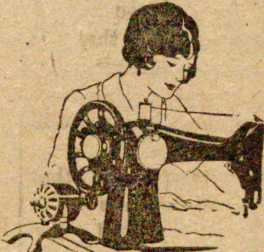


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Lucky the bride who goes a-housekeeping in a well-equipped electric home. She has more time for pleasure and for healthful outdoor recreation, and it's so much easier to entertain.



The modern housewife must have an electric cleaner. The new Federal with moto-brush and all attachments, may be easily purchased the "Little by Little" Way.



An electric sewing machine is a good investment because so many things can be made with it for the new home. Purchase it "Little by Little" Way.

A Suggestion for Your New Home—If you are now equipping a home of your own, you are cordially invited to come in and select the appliances you will need. Make your home modern from the start, using the easy "Little by Little" Way.

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FOR SALE—Copperclad range, good as new; half price. Iron bedstead and springs, \$6. C.L. Jones, New Lenox, Phone 30-W.

FOR SALE—Among the wooded hills of Palos Park, beautiful homes with large grounds. Also acreage. J. B. Robertson, 82nd Avenue and 123rd Street, Palos Park, Ill. Phone Palos Park 63-R2

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FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE Genuine Sohmer piano with bench, 3 wicker rockers and table, library table, dresser, beds, springs, mattresses, 2 desks, 2-9 X 12 linoleum rugs, electric fixtures, 32 volt electric iron, 32 volt sewing machine motor, 4 hole kerosene cook stove with shelf and oven, 30 gallon kerosene tank with pump. A.L. Brown The Parsonage, Marley. Tel. New Lenox, 40-W-1 47

FOR SALE—New five room frame house, with all modern conveniences. Inquire of Henry J. Bettenhausen, Tinley Park, Ill. Across from the water tower.

FOR SALE—Dozen thoroughbred Anconas laying hens, \$1 each. Mrs. M. S. Bonnes, Mokena, Ill.

FARROW CHIX Quick delivery 100 lots Barred Rocks, Single Reds, Anconas \$9.50; Leghorns \$8.50; White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Reds \$10.50; Wyandottes, Minorcas \$11.50; Heavy Assorted \$7.50, Light Assorted \$6.50. Special Matings 3c a chick higher D.T.

FOR SALE—New ball bearing roller skates. Esther Helmuth, Mokena.

FOR SALE—Wonderful opportunity to purchase at greatly reduced from original price, a new mohair two piece parlor suit. Never used. Helmuth, Mokena, Tel. 62-R.

Corner Worth While What a great and glorious thing it would be if some enterprising man would corner the trouble market.

Reach of Gold Sixteen ounces of gold are sufficient to gild a wire that would encircle the earth.

MOKENA

Mr. and Mrs. August Hentsch have gone to St. Louis to attend the dedication of the new Lutheran Seminary at that place.

Mrs. Hugh Deadmore attended a buncos party in the Harry Stevenson home in Mt. Greenwood on Monday.

An eight pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Spiess in Silver Cross hospital in Joliet Monday. Mr. Harvey Reab is ill at his home with Scarlet fever.

Miss Ethel Sorensen is employed at the K. Sipple store.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Helmuth and family motored to Chicago Sunday and went thru the Yellow Taxie Cab upholstery plant, where Mr. Helmuth is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Lathrop left Monday for a vacation in the northern fishing resorts.

Mrs. Anton Benson, daughter Bertha and son Gordon are visiting with relatives in New York.

A number of Mokena people are attending the Chautauqua at New Lenox this week.

There will be no services in the St. John Evangelical church this Sunday on account of the conference of this church at Elmhurst, Ill. Sunday school will be at the usual hour, 9:30.

The Brotherhood of St. John are giving their annual picnic at Capel Grove this Saturday. A very fine program is worked out and every one attending is assured a fine time. Don't forget the date. Every one is invited.

Those taking part in the play, "The Old District School" to be given in St. John church June 24th are working hard and it promises to be a scream. The day is Thursday, June 24th. A two reel comedy will be given before the play and it will start promptly at 7:45 P.M. Come in plenty time to get a good seat and see the movie and play.

Mrs. Harvey Spiess and Mrs. John Kohl were hostesses at a shower in honor of Miss Eleanor Storz of Orland, who on June 19th will become the bride of Alvin Spiess.

The shower was held at the Peter Spiess home last Sunday evening. Buncos was played prizes being won by Miss Storz, Mrs. Walter Spiess, Melville Storz and Howard Spiess. The prizes awarded, were in turn presented to the honored guest.

Mrs. Harvey Spiess also presented the two honored guests with a mantle clock, a gift from the both families. During the evening Howard Spiess and Mrs. Walter Spiess rendered several pleasing violin and piano solos. Luncheon was served and all departed at a late hour. Those present beside the honored guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Peter Spiess, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Storz and daughter Erna, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Spiess, Edith and Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John Kohl, Mansfield and Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Spiess and Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Spiess and Walter Jr., Melville Storz, Miss Eva Groth and Miss Emily Waje.

Issues Eucharistic Congress Map

For the accommodation of the thousands who will wish to visit Mundelein during the week of the Eucharistic Congress, the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois in collaboration with the North Shore Line, Chicago Rapid Transit Company and the Lake County Land Association, has published an attractive, colored map showing the routes to Mundelein, from the North, South, East and West. The map is a small reproduction of one now appearing on the Company's poster boards thruout the territory, and on "L" platforms in Chicago.

Several thousand of these folders have been distributed thruout the Public Service Company's territory, and will be available to the public at any of the company's offices.

The map covers an area extending from the southern limits of Chicago to Winthrop Harbor, several miles north of Waukegan, and as far west as Elgin.

In addition to the map, the folder contains a descriptive summary of the many interesting things to be seen in Mundelein.

FRANKFORT

Elmer Bartlett received the sad news of the sudden death of his brother, G.W. Bartlett in Joliet last Friday. The funeral service was held in Morris, Monday with burial in the Morris cemetery.

Jacob Ulrich of Green Garden died suddenly in his home last Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock. He was apparently in good health but he suddenly fell off the chair he was seated on, and died before medical help could arrive.

Funeral services were held Monday from his late to the Second M. E. church at Green Garden, Rev. Otto Frey officiating, burial in Green Garden cemetery. He is survived by his mother, one brother, Adolph of Green Garden, two sisters Mrs. George Bettenhausen of Green Garden, Mrs. Henry Krapf of Peotone, one half sister Mrs. Edwin Corp of New Lenox. He attained the age of 45 years.

Mrs. Margaret Luhring who has been very ill for a week is improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lorenzen have returned to their home here, after a six weeks stay at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Herman Schweser, in Mokena. Sunday afternoon Mr. Lorenzen suffered and attack of heart trouble confining him to bed for a few days. He is some better now. Mrs. Lorenzen who has been ill for sometime does not seem so well.

Mrs. Herbert Minger entertained the Pinochle Club at her home last Friday afternoon.

Herbert Nieland is again confined to his bed. Herbert has not been very well for sometime.

The Industrial Club will give a dance this Saturday.

The Green Garden M. E. church held their annual picnic at Andres Tuesday afternoon.

The Amite Sewing club met with Mrs. Fred Heisner Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Conrad Sippel returned home from California last Tuesday. She spent the winter with her two daughters, Mrs. Henry Koerner and Mrs. Wilbur Meyers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hunter of New Lenox moved to Warsaw, Ind., last Tuesday.

Mrs. Chas. Hanson of Plainfield spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Fred Warning.

Mrs. Herman Tewes is ill at her home.

The Ladies Aid of the Green Garden M.E. Church, met at the home of Mrs. George Hasenjaeger last Wednesday afternoon.

The Knight family have moved into the Eisenbrandt place south of the J railroad.

The H.H.H.H. Sewing Club of the University of Illinois have organized a membership of 25 girls ranging from 12 to 20 years. The first meeting was held last Tuesday in the Frankfort Public School. They will met every two weeks, the next meeting will be June 22.

Mrs. Geo. Andrew is the leader of this group assisted by Mrs. Tillie Bettenhausen. The officers are Laura Dettrich, President, Kathryn Pfaff, Vice President, Dorothy Ann Koerner, Secretary and Treasurer. At the next meeting on June 22nd, Phyllis Baumgartner will give a discourse on clothing account, Ethel Dammann will talk on dress trimming. Toby Balchowsky will read the life of Stephen Collins Foster and some of his poems. Lolita Bettenhausen has charge of the songs for this meeting and Eva Jean Pfaff will take charge of the games.

Mrs. Peter Pfeifer, who has been ill for sometime was removed to the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Stauffenberg in Green Garden.

Mrs. Fred Woodcock expects to return soon to her home in Canada. She has been here two months caring for her mother Mrs. Peter Pfeifer.

The Kidz Girls Club met Saturday afternoon at the home of Marie Koerner. Nine girls were present games were played and a short business session held after which refreshments were served.

Wm. Lankenau is serving on the Board of Review for the next two months. Miss Viola Lankenau is working at the bank.

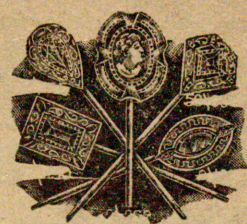
Otis Whitcomb and family leave this week for their vacation with his relatives in southern Illinois.

Mrs. James La Hue will move to the home of her son, Manson.

Doris Kithcart of the Illinois Children Home and Aid Society is spending some time at the Andrew Eisenbrandt home.

Miss Francis Becker who has at the home of her uncle, Fred Marti has returned to her home in Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Folkers left last week for an auto trip to visit relatives in Ohio.



Smith & McGuire

GOOD JEWELERS

D'Arcy Bldg., Joliet, Ill

FOR SALE CHEAP

Old freight car kindling wood, either in carload or wagonload quantity- regular source of supply.

NEW AND ALSO 2nd hand lumber suitable for building. Saving of from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

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or anything else in the printing line, come in and see us.

George Andrew is substituting as mail carrier in absence of Mr. Folkers.

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10 lbs. Pure Cane Sugar

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WITH PURCHASE OF \$3.50 OR MORE IN MERCHANDISE.

Flour Best Produced 24 1-2 lb. Sack 49c

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WE BOUGHT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE

FIT-RITE TAILORING COMPANY

Fine Woolens, Serges, Palm Beaches, etc., and we are placing this stock on sale at The White Store at a fraction of its real value, giving our customers again a chance to save on seasonable merchandise that would cost double any other place in Joliet. Buy now.

Improved Apex Vacuum Cleaner

When Visitors Drop In--

the most frequent question asked by visitors today in the half million Apex homes is: "How do you keep your home so clean?" and the answer invariably is: "It's my Apex. I couldn't keep house without it."

Today every house wife is recognizing the advantages and benefits of electric cleaning. The question is not "Should I buy an electric cleaner?" but rather: "What make of electric cleaner should I buy?"

The Apex easy of action and powerful of suction is the happy solution of your problems. Here is a cleaner that gets all the dirt out of every nook and corner. Unlike other cleaners, it cleans evenly across its ENTIRE NOZZLE WIDTH. It cleans under low built, heavy furniture where other cleaners cannot reach. You will never be satisfied with any cleaner that does not do these things. The Apex can be purchased on the easy payment plan. Cash price \$45

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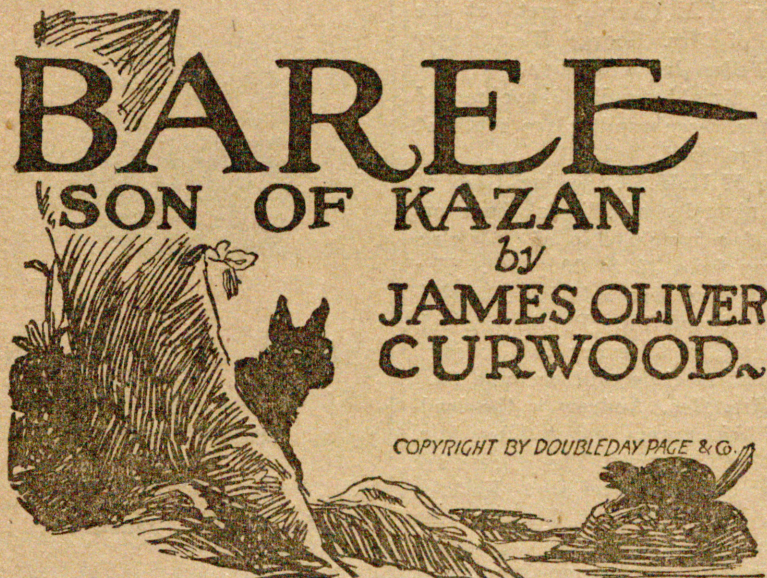
Just around the Corner

EVEN big-city folks must have their "neighborhood stores"! Most of them would no more think of going down town to fight their way through the crowds in search of a roast for dinner than they would of walking to the factory to get a pair of shoes.

City women know that their neighborhood stores can supply them just what they want — and that, in most cases, the service is more alert and friendly.

The same thing is true of this "neighborhood". Our merchants—the men whose ads you read in this paper — are in position to furnish your home with the best and most popular brands of goods. Not only can they save you money, but they gladly relieve you of a lot of worry and loss of time.

Read the Ads in this Paper
and save yourself money by trading at home



WNU Service

HIS FIRST BATTLE

Synopsis—Baree is born in a vast tangle of fallen timber that shuts out the light of day. He is the son of Kazan, the dog, and of Gray Wolf, the blind wolf. He makes the acquaintance of his father and sees sunlight for the first time. He gets the use of his legs.

Chapter I—Continued

In a way Baree sensed this. He was not afraid of the owls. He was not afraid of the strange blood-curdling cries they made in the black spruce-tops. But once fear entered into him, and he scurried back to his mother. It was when one of the winged hunters of the air swooped down on a snowshoe rabbit, and the squealing agony of the doomed creature set his heart thumping like a little hammer. He felt in those cries the nearness of that one ever-present tragedy of the wild—death. He felt it again that night when, snuggled close to Gray Wolf, he listened to the fierce outcry of a wolf-pack that was close on the heels of a young caribou bull. And the meaning of it all, and the wild thrill of it all, came home to him early in the gray dawn when Kazan returned, holding between his jaws a huge rabbit that was still kicking and squirming with life.

This rabbit was the climax in the first chapter of Baree's education. It was as if Gray Wolf and Kazan had planned it all out, so that he might receive his first introduction in the art of killing. When Kazan had dropped it, Baree approached the big hare cautiously. The back of Wapoo's, the rabbit, was broken. His round eyes were glazed, and he had ceased to feel pain. But to Baree, as he dug his tiny teeth into the heavy fur under Wapoo's throat, the hare was very much alive. The teeth did

not go through into the flesh. With puppyish fierceness Baree hung on. He thought that he was killing. He could feel the dying convulsions of Wapoo's. He could hear the last gasping breaths leaving the warm body, and he snarled and tugged until finally he fell back with a mouthful of fur. When he returned to the attack, Wapoo was quite dead, and Baree continued to bite and snarl until Gray Wolf came with her sharp fangs and tore the rabbit to pieces. After that followed the feast.

So Baree came to understand that to eat meant to kill, and as other days and nights passed, there grew in him swiftly the hunger for flesh. In this he was the true wolf. From Kazan he had taken other and stronger inheritances of the dog. He was magnificently black, which in later days gave him the name of Kusketa Mohe-kun—the black wolf. On his breast was a star. His right ear was tipped with white. His tail, at six weeks, was bushy and hung low. It was a wolf's tail. His ears were Gray Wolf's ears—sharp, short, pointed, always alert. His fore-shoulders gave promise of being splendidly like Kazan's, and when he stood up he was like the trace-dog, except that he always stood sideways to the point or object he was watching. This, again, was the wolf, for a dog faces the direction in which he is looking intently.

One brilliant night, when Baree was two months old, and when the sky was filled with stars and a June moon so bright that it seemed scarcely higher than the tall spruce-tops, Baree settled back on his haunches and howled. It was a first effort. But there was no mistake in the note of it. It was the wolf-howl. But a moment later when Baree slunk up to Kazan, as if deeply ashamed of his effort, he was wagging his tail in an unmistakably apologetic manner. And this again was the dog. If Tusoo, the dead Indian trapper, could have seen him then, he would have judged him by that wagging of his tail. It revealed the fact that deep in his heart—and in his soul, if we can concede that he had one—Baree was dog.

In another way Tusoo would have found judgment of him. At two months the wolf whelp has forgotten how to play. He is a slinking part of the wilderness, already at work preying on creatures smaller and more helpless than himself. Baree still played. In his excursions away from the windfall he had never gone farther than the creek, a hundred yards from where his mother lay. He had helped to tear many dead and dying rabbits into pieces; he believed, if he thought upon the matter at all, that he was exceedingly fierce and courageous. But it was his ninth week before he felt his spurs and fought his terrible battle with the young owl in the edge of the thick forest.

The fact that Oohoomisew, the big snow-owl, had made her nest in a broken stub not far from the windfall was destined to change the whole

course of Baree's life, just as the blinding of Gray Wolf had changed hers. The creek ran close past the stub, which had been shrunken by lightning; and this stub stood in a still, dark place in the forest, surrounded by tall, black spruce and enveloped in gloom even in broad day. Many times Baree had gone to the edge of this mysterious bit of forest and had peered in curiously, and with a growing desire.

On this day of his great battle its lure was overpowering. Little by little he entered into it, his eyes shining brightly and his ears alert for the slightest sounds that might come out of it. His heart beat faster. The gloom enveloped him more. He forgot the windfall and Kazan and Gray Wolf. Here before him lay the thrill of adventure. He heard stranger sounds, but very soft sounds, as if made by padded feet and downy wings, and they filled him with a thrilling expectancy. Under his feet there were no grass or weeds or flowers, but a wonderful brown carpet of soft evergreen needles. They felt good to his feet, and were so velvety that he could not hear his own movement.

He was fully three hundred yards from the windfall when he passed Oohoomisew's stub and into a thick growth of young balsams. And there—directly in his path—crouched the monster!

Papayuchisew (Young Owl) was not more than a third as large as Baree. But he was a terrifying looking object. To Baree he seemed all head and eyes. He could see no body at all. Kazan had never brought in anything like this, and for a full minute he remained very quiet, eyeing it speculatively. Papayuchisew did not move a feather. But as Baree advanced, a cautious step at a time, the bird's eyes



And the Fight Began.

grew bigger and the feathers about his head ruffled up as if stirred by a bit of wind. He came of a fighting family, this little Papayuchisew—a savage, fearless, and killing family—and even Kazan would have taken note of those ruffling feathers.

With a space of two feet between them, the pup and the owl eyed each other. In the moment, if Gray Wolf could have seen, she might have said to Baree: "Use your legs—and run!" And Oohoomisew, the old owl, might have said to Papayuchisew: "You little fool—use your wings and fly!"

They did neither—and the fight began.

Papayuchisew started it, and with a single wild yelp Baree went back in a heap, the owl's beak fastened like a red-hot vise in the soft flesh at the end of his nose. That one yelp of surprise and pain was Baree's first and last cry in the fight. The wolf surged in him; rage and the desire to kill possessed him. As Papayuchisew hung on, he made a curious hissing sound; and as Baree rolled and gnashed his teeth and fought to free himself from that amazing grip on his nose, fierce little snarls rose out of his throat.

For fully a minute Baree had no use of his jaws. Then, by accident, he wedged Papayuchisew in a crotch of a low ground-shrub, and a bit of his nose gave way. He might have run then, but instead of that he was back at the owl like a flash. Flop went Papayuchisew on his back, and Baree buried his needle-like teeth in the bird's breast. It was like trying to bite through a pillow, the feathers were so close and thick. Deeper and deeper Baree sank his fangs, and just as they were beginning to prick the owl's skin, Papayuchisew—jabbing a little blindly with a beak that snapped sharply every time it closed—got him by the ear.

The pain of that hold was excruciating to Baree, and he made a more desperate effort to get his teeth through his enemy's thick armor of feathers. In the struggle they rolled under the low balsams to the edge of the ravine through which ran the creek. Over the steep edge they plunged, and as they rolled and bumped to the bottom, Baree loosed his hold. Papayuchisew hung valiantly on, and when they reached the bottom he still had his grip on Baree's ear.

Baree's nose was bleeding; his ear felt as if it were being pulled from his head; and in this uncomfortable moment a newly awakened instinct made Baby Papayuchisew discover his wings as a fighting asset. An owl has never really begun to fight until he uses his wings, and with a joyous hissing, Papayuchisew began beating his antagonist so fast and so viciously that Baree was dazed. He was compelled to close his eyes, and he snapped blindly. For the first time since the battle began he felt a strong inclination to get away. He tried to tear himself free with his forepaws, but Papayuchisew—slow to reason but of firm conviction—hung to Baree's ear like grim fate.

At this critical point, when the understanding of defeat was forming itself swiftly in Baree's mind, chance saved him. His fangs closed on one of the owl's tender feet. Papayuchisew gave a sudden squeak. The ear was free at last—and with a snarl of triumph Baree gave a vicious tug at Papayuchisew's leg.

In the excitement of battle he had not heard the rushing tumult of the creek close under them, and over the edge of a rock Papayuchisew and he went together, the chill water of the rain-swollen stream muffling a final snarl and a final hiss of the two little fighters.

Chapter II

To Papayuchisew, after his first mouthful of water, the stream was almost as safe as the air, for he went sailing down it with the lightness of a gull, wondering in his slow-thinking big head why he was moving so swiftly and so pleasantly without any effort of his own.

To Baree it was a different matter. He went down almost like a stone. A mighty roaring filled his ears; it was dark, suffocating, terrible. In the swift current he was twisted over and over. For twenty feet he was under water. Then he rose to the surface and desperately began using his legs. It was of little use. He had only time to blink once or twice and catch a lungful of air when he shot into a current that was running like a millrace between the butts of two fallen trees, and for another twenty feet the sharp eyes could not have seen hair or hide of him. He came up again at the edge of a shallow rill over which the

water ran like the rapids at Niagara in miniature, and for fifty or sixty yards he was flung like a hairy ball. From this he was hurled into a deep, cold pool; and then—half dead—he found himself crawling out on a gravelly bar.

For a long time Baree lay there in a pool of sunshine without moving. His ear hurt him; his nose was raw, and burned as if he had thrust it into fire. His legs and body were sore, and as he began to wander along the gravel bar, he was the most wretched pup in the world. He was also completely turned around. In vain he looked about him for some familiar mark—something that might guide him back to his windfall home. Everything was strange. He did not know that the water had flung him out on the wrong side of the stream, and that to reach the windfall he would have to cross it again. He whined, but that was as loud as his voice rose. Gray Wolf could have heard his barking, for the windfall was not more than two hundred and fifty yards up the stream. But the wolf in Baree held him silent, except for his low whining.

Striking the main shore, Baree began going downstream. This was away from the windfall, and each step that he took carried him farther and farther from home. At the end of half an hour Baree would even have welcomed Papayuchisew. And he would not have fought him—he would have inquired, if possible, the way back home.

Well, Baree, has had his first battle and come out alive. Also, he is lost and homesick. What next?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Lucky Lie

John Silver was surrounded by friends. And how must friends be entertained? By some sort of story surely. Silver thought for some time, and began:

"I don't know if any of you knew it, but I am going to Mexico next month."

"You are really going to Mexico?" "And why shouldn't I go to Mexico?" asked Silver.

In the manner of friends they replied:

"Every other man dies of malaria." "It is simply unbearable with poisonous fleas."

"You have to go to bed with a revolver in one hand."

"What's more, Silver, very few people ever come back."

And then Silver exclaimed, heartily: "Well, it certainly is a lucky thing I was lying!"

Sun Dial and Telescope

A small telescope has been added to a sun dial intended for residence grounds.

Jumper Frocks Are Popular; "Manteau de Voyage" From Paris

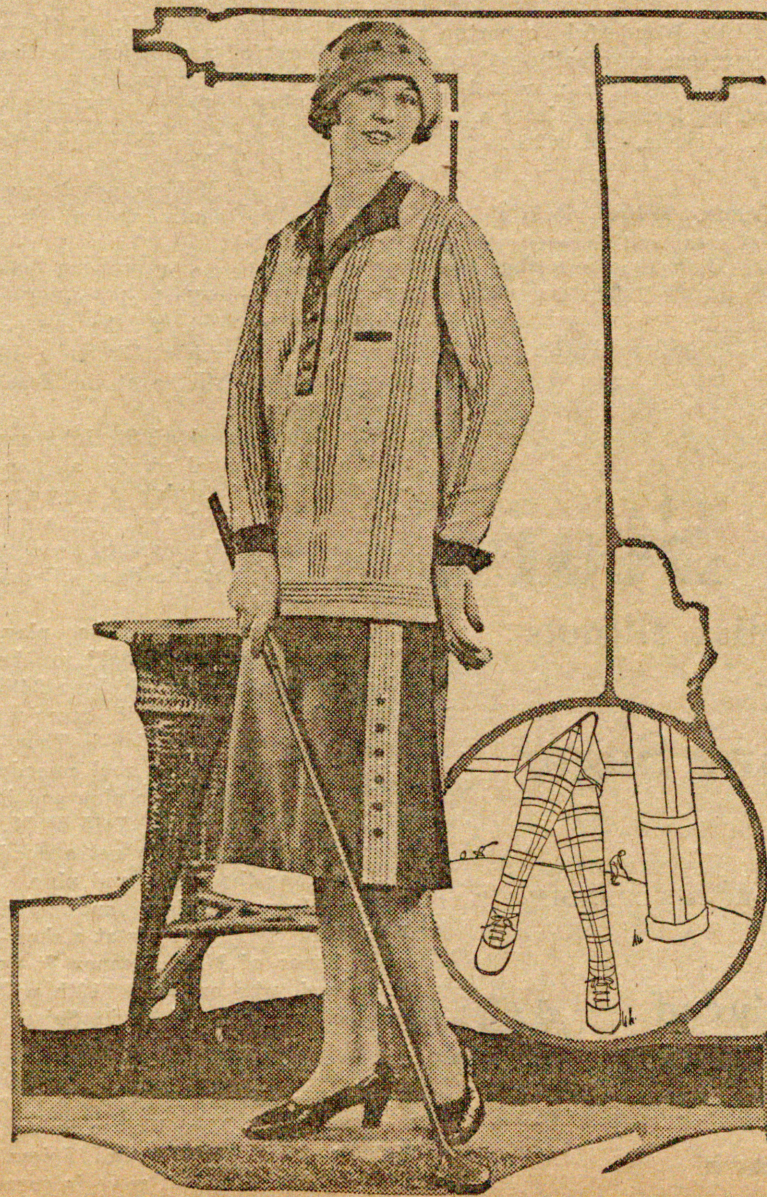
PICKING out jumper frocks must stand somewhere near the head of the list of favorite pastimes with the rank and file of women this season. For sports—and near sports—and for all daytime wear, they are promoting the two-piece vogue in their summer wardrobes. The two-piece dress has therefore been developed in numberless pretty, informal varieties and appears even among evening costumes. But for sports and general summer daytime wear it stands at the forefront.

There are a good many mediums used for making two-piece dresses, but flannel in white, or high and pastel

check, or with a self-color skirt in crepe—they may be worn everywhere.

Somehow "manteau de voyage" seems to convey to the mind something more pleasurable than our plain English "traveling coat" does—something more than mere travel is suggested by the graceful French term. One has visions of comfortable journeys and pleasure trips to picturesque places when the conversation is of manteau de voyage and a hint of elegance is embodied in these two coats sent over by Lelong and O'Rossen for our vacation journeyings.

Lelong has given to the coat at the left the smartest of all smart style



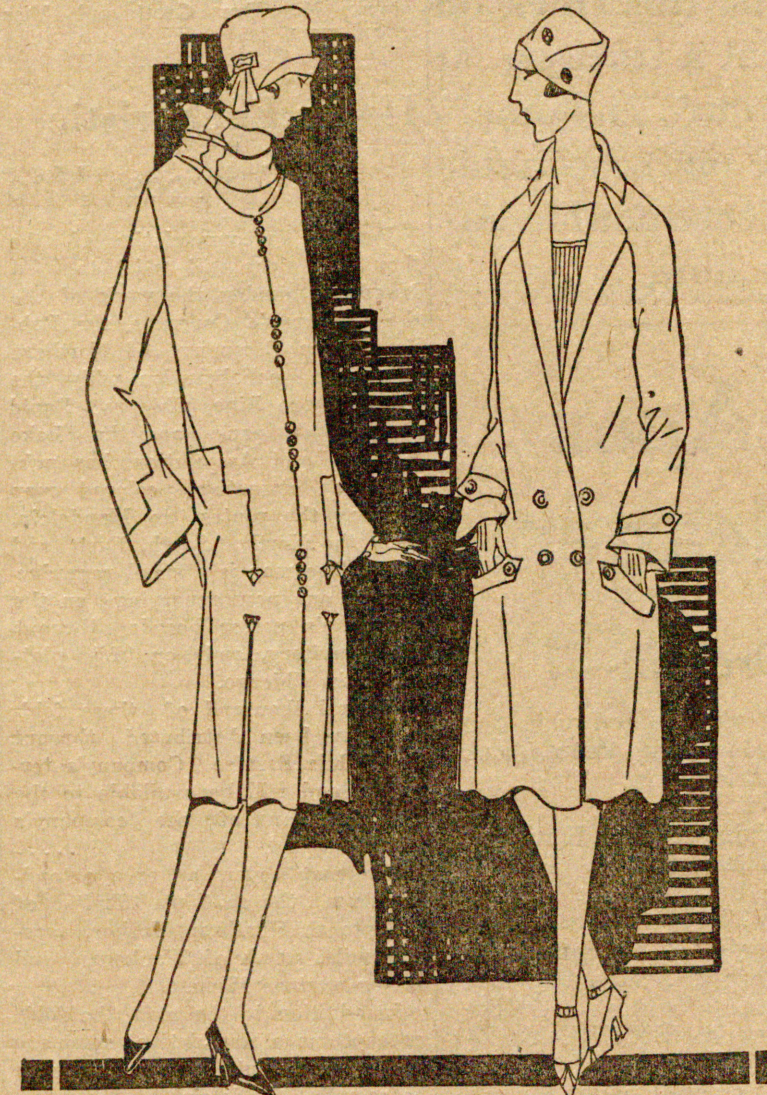
For Sports and Pastimes

colors, in plain or striped patterns, is the favorite. The plain flannels are used for simple, unlined coats, and for severely tailored suits. The coats are sometimes finished with braid or gros-grain ribbon and sometimes with Iceland fox. On white kasha or flannel coats, standing collars and patch pockets, in rose or other colored flannel, are embroidered with white angora wool, and ensembles made up of white flannel coats and silk frocks are among the best of midsummer offerings.

Gay, striped flannels find their best field in sports clothes and are exploited there in many ways. The dashing jumper suit pictured has a skirt of red

requisites, and that is appropriateness. There is hardly an emergency of travel that this coat could not meet. It is made of a soft wool goods in dark red and is fastened with metal buttons. Its lines are easy and graceful. It has an ample scarf at the neck and simple but exquisite tailoring in the finishing touches. The O'Rossen coat at the right is a bit more rugged and a bit more dashing, with sleeves in the raglan style, strap decorations at the wrist and pockets and bone buttons. It might be developed in tweed or any plain, soft and substantial wool fabric.

Navy-blue twill is one of the most satisfactory materials for traveling



Two Paris Offerings

flannel and a jumper in white striped with red, with collar and cuffs of the plain flannel. One of the distinctive touches of this season appears in the band of the striped flannel stitched to the skirt and finished with red buttons.

Navy blue flannel jackets of mannish cut make themselves very useful in the summer wardrobe worn with white or pastel colored skirts. The skirts are nearly always plaited with the plaits arranged in groups or at one side. The same jackets extend their usefulness when provided with skirts in navy and white shepherd's

coats. Very chic models are shown this summer with short detachable capes buttoned to the shoulders or about the neck. Sometimes they are lined with crepe in high contrasting color, as cherry, red or chartreuse green. The detachable cape is convenient for journeys that take one to a variety of climates. Coats of checked materials—as kasha or novelty tweed—cut on mannish lines and three-quarter length fit in with almost every environment.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of Day and Evening Schools, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for June 20

JUDAH'S PLEA

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 44:18; 45:15. GOLDEN TEXT—A broken and contrite spirit, O God, thou wilt not despise.—Ps. 51:17.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Judah's Love for His Brother and His Father. JUNIOR TOPIC—Judah's Unselfish Offer.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Standing True to Our Home Folk. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Loving Devotion to Our Kindred.

The lesson subject should not be, as suggested by the lesson committee, Judah's plea, but rather Joseph's forgiving love. The emphasis should not be primarily upon the sinning and penitent brothers, but upon the magnanimous and forgiving brother, Joseph.

I. Joseph's Elevation to the Premiership of Egypt (41:14-44).

The circumstances which led to his elevation from prison to the position of prime minister were:

1. The dreams of Pharaoh's butler and baker (ch. 40).

These were two very important officers in Pharaoh's court. Their business was to provide the drink and food of the ruler and of his household. It was most important not only that proper food and drink be provided, but that the monarch should be protected against poisoning. These officers had disturbing dreams. He interpreted their dreams.

2. Pharaoh's dream (41:1-13).

For two full years Joseph remained in prison forgotten by the butler. Pharaoh's dream of the fat kine and the lean one and the full ear of corn and the blasted one brought to Joseph the great opportunity. The failure of the wise men of Egypt to interpret this dream caused the chief butler to remember what Joseph had done for him, whereupon Pharaoh brought Joseph out of the prison. He made known to Pharaoh that it meant seven years of plenty, followed by seven years of famine, and suggested that a part of the produce of the land be stored up during the years of plenty, that there might be food for the people in the famine period. The plan appealed to Pharaoh as feasible. Therefore he assigned the task to Joseph and invested him with authority to execute it.

II. Joseph's Harsh Treatment of His Brothers (42:1-4:4).

Driven by sore need his brethren came to Egypt for food. To test them, Joseph

1. Accused them of being spies (42:9-17).

He cast them into prison and demanded that their youngest brother be brought as a proof of the truthfulness of their word.

2. He kept Simeon as a hostage. Because he feared God he sent the rest home with provisions for their families.

3. Benjamin's peril (44:2,12). By a clever device Joseph's cup was placed in Benjamin's sack and was used as an occasion for bringing them back on the charge of theft. Convicted of their sins Judah pleaded for the release of Benjamin.

III. Judah's Plea (44:18-34).

1. For turning away of Joseph's anger (v. 18). He recited the history of the family and their coming to Egypt and appealed on the basis of the effect upon Jacob, their father, if Benjamin was not permitted to accompany them home.

2. That he himself might be kept in slavery instead of Benjamin (v. 33).

IV. Joseph Reveals Himself to His Brethren (45:1-15).

1. He declares his identity (vv. 1-3). This act on the part of Joseph troubled them. It ought to have made them glad. This not only affords a beautiful example of forgiving love, but most beautifully illustrates Christ's dealing with His brethren, the Jews.

2. He bids his brethren come near (vv. 4-8).

When he revealed himself to his brethren, the remembrance of their sins pierced them through. Joseph's first question was about his father, showing that his desire was to put their thoughts far away from their crime. He invited them to come near to him and assured them that God had overruled their crime for their salvation.

3. Joseph sends his brethren away with good news (vv. 9-15).

As soon as Joseph's brethren knew him and were reconciled to him, they were sent with the glad tidings to their father. As soon as the Jews came to know Jesus Christ as their Messiah, He will send them away to the ends of the earth with the good news of His saving grace.

The Accounting

God will not call you to account for the four or five talents you have not received, but He will ask a strict account for that one which He has entrusted to you.—The Maritime Baptist.

Selfishness

Selfishness expects love and sacrifice from all, and gives love and sacrifice to none. That is why selfish souls complain so of life.—Young People.

CHILDREN'S NURSE RESUMES HER DUTIES

Praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time and I would not be without it in the house. As I am a children's nurse, I have to be on my feet a great deal and your medicine has helped me wonderfully. I was hardly able to do my housework when I began taking it, and now I am a strong and well woman, able to do all that and go out nursing besides. I have also used the Sanative Wash and found it beneficial."—Mrs. GERTRUDE L. STEWART, 103 Davis St., Greenfield, Mass.

Valuable for Weakness
"I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a valuable medicine for weakness."—Mrs. J. A. PIETSON, Box 397, Lancaster, Pa.
Hundreds of letters like these are received by the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Grateful women from Pennsylvania to Washington, from Texas to Illinois and from Rhode Island to Nebraska say that their health has improved since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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quickly leave. Green's August Flower is a stomachic corrective, has been used for 60 years and has given relief to thousands suffering with indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, etc. At all druggists. 50c and 90c. If you cannot get it, write G. G. GREEN, INC., Woodbury, N. J.

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A true friend is forever a friend.—MacDonald.

Light obeyed increaseth light; light resisted bringeth night.

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25c L-V DUST CLOTH
made of especially woven fabric "Crepelette" for only 10 cents and

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two weeks' dusting supply of Liquid Veneer. Nothing like it for dusting. A few drops on your cloth removes ALL dust, dirt and blemishes INSTANTLY, and leaves your piano, furniture, woodwork spotlessly clean and beautifully polished. Moreover, it preserves the finish indefinitely. Piano people use it to improve their brand new instruments. Send for your FREE bottle today. You'll be delighted. Remember, we include a big 25c L-V Dust Cloth in this opportunity.

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ORCHARD GLEANINGS

APPLES ATTACKED BY CODLING MOTH

The codling moth or apple worm causes more apples to go to the cull pile than any other pest affecting the crop. Injury to apples is done by the larva of the moth. This larva is a small pinkish worm about one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length. It spends the winter in a cocoon under the bark of the trees and there are two and sometimes three generations per season in this state.

According to C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist for the North Carolina State college, the adult moth emerges about two or three weeks after petals fall but does not deposit eggs until the temperature gets around 65 degrees. The young larvae feed, to some extent, on the foliage of the apple tree, but enter the apples at the blossom end soon after hatching. The worms become mature and leave the fruit on the side about 30 to 40 days after entering. The second brood gets in on the side, generally.

"To control this pest," says Mr. Brannon, "it is very important to fill the calyx with arsenate of lead spray before the calyx closes. Therefore, we recommend that arsenate of lead spray be applied when seven-eighths of the blossom petals have fallen in order to fill the calyx cup or the blossom end of the fruit with poison before it closes. This spray has no relation to the time the first brood of larvae emerge. It is applied several weeks before the larvae will enter the fruit, but it is held there to poison the young larvae which attempt to enter.

"The second codling moth spray is also applied for the first brood, but is to kill those which do not attempt to enter the calyx and which feed on the foliage. Thus we are giving two sprays to kill one brood of the insects. This is important, however, for the second brood comes from the first, and if the first worms are killed, the second brood will be greatly reduced. The third is timed to poison the second brood as they are hatching in greater numbers."

Set Apple Grafts Early, Says a Missouri Expert

Apple grafts made during the winter months should be set out in the nursery row just as soon as the ground will do the work, according to T. J. Talbert of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

The rows should be laid off about three and one-half to four feet wide. The furrow may be opened with a small turning plow. The grafts are then planted in the furrow from ten to fourteen inches apart by standing them up against the vertical side. The soil is then thrown against them with a plow or hoe. The grafts should be planted deeply, allowing only one or two inches to be exposed after the soil is leveled and packed about them.

The grafts should receive frequent and thorough cultivation during spring and summer to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. The young trees may be set in the orchard after one season's growth or they may be allowed to grow two seasons before transplanting.

Set Out Grapevines in Rows for Best Results

Grapevines should be set out in rows, with a distance of six to eight feet between rows, and with the plants about eight feet apart in the row if a vineyard is wanted. For family use a few vines may be set singly wherever there is a suitable place. When in rows it is usual to set posts in the rows and string wires on the posts, on which the vines are trained to grow. If plants are set singly a post may be set near the plant on which the vines can be trained and without wires.

Grapes should have high and well-drained land on which to grow, and the soil should not be very rich, nor should the vines be manured, at least until they are quite old. On rich land the vines make too much growth without making much fruit.

Horticultural Facts

Plant at least one tree this spring.

The practice of planting pears on soils not suited for growing apples is discouraged.

Pear growing is especially recommended for the grower who has over-specialized in apples.

A growing realization is developing of the fact that grapes are one of the surest and most profitable crops.

Raspberries need a good supply of manure. It is applied in the winter between the rows.

We are using or destroying our forests four and one-half times faster than we are replenishing them. Remember this.

The apple trees which are cultivated often do not require the use of artificial fertilizers, although occasionally the land is lacking in nitrogen, in which case soil amendments should be applied.

Tattoo Marks on Hogs Tell Owner

Simple Method Devised to Identify Owners After Animals Are Killed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A simple method for placing tattoo marks on hogs so that they may be readily identified after slaughter has been devised by Dr. F. E. Murray, veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture. The principal need for such identification is for detecting the origin of any diseased hogs found at the slaughtering places and to trace the channels through which infection spreads.

Uses for Instrument.
A description of the instrument, methods of using it, and various practical uses for such identification marks, are described in Miscellaneous Circular Number 57, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The form of the instrument considered most suitable for tattooing hogs consists essentially of a metal holder about eighteen inches long, slotted to receive five blocks of babbit metal in which phonograph needles are embedded with the points protruding about a quarter of an inch. The needles are arranged to form numbers and letters.

Ordinary black automobile enamel is used as a tattooing pigment. It is applied to the needle points with a brush. The mark is applied by merely striking the hog smartly with the instrument, usually on the fore part of the back. Tattooing causes no injury to the meat or inconvenience to the hogs.

Work Is Permanent.
A tattoo mark, properly applied, resists all attempts to remove it and, after death, is as permanent as the skin itself. It is a definite means of preserving the identity of hogs between farm and market. Extensive tests have demonstrated the practicability of the device in tracing the origin of animal diseases and in identifying the ownership of diseased animals in mixed shipments. Numerous other practical uses suggest themselves, such as tracing the source of animal parasites, experimental work involving the study of dressed carcasses and identifying ownership in co-operative marketing.

A copy of the circular may be secured as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Inspection of Butter Is Improving Its Quality

Federal-state shipping point inspection of butter is having a marked influence in improving the quality of the product, the United States department of Agriculture has announced, publishing figures on the expansion of the service.

Beginning with one inspection in July, 1924, the department says, the federal-state butter inspection service in Minnesota has increased until at present five inspectors are required. The quantity of butter inspected during the year ending January 31, 1926, reached 80,416,087 pounds. The service is available at Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

At the end of the year more than 80 per cent of all butter inspected in Minnesota was 92 score or higher, as compared with less than 56 per cent at the beginning of the year. A marked decrease is shown also in the percentage of butter scored 90 or less, the quantity in this class at the end of the year being 8 per cent of all butter made, compared with 19 per cent at the beginning of the year.

Sire Is of Importance

It pays to breed a mare to a good stallion or jack. Good young horses and mules are scarce and consequently they are bringing better prices this spring than for several years past. Indications are that during the next few years prices for good horses and mules will continue to advance because not enough have been raised to supply the demand. This scarcity is being felt this spring and will be more evident in the years to follow.

FARM FACTS

As you exclude burglars from the home, keep weeds out of the growing crop.

Before the grass gets too high is the time to go over the hayfields for their annual crop of small stones.

It is highly advisable to give baby chicks fresh ground to grow on. Plowing and liming the ground will help.

Spring-time is nursery-time on the farm. Chickens, pigs and lambs all pay big returns for time spent on them while they are getting their start.

The Jersey Black Giants are considered very excellent for general farm flocks as they have the size which makes them excellent for the purpose of roasters and capons.

Soy beans are a good hay pasture, seed crop and soil improvement crop for most sections. The crop may be grown successfully on acid soil, but if the field has not grown this crop previously, it is necessary to inoculate for best results.

LOOT!

BY ELMO SCOTT WATSON

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Captain Worley's Short Career

THE career of Captain Worley as a pirate was a short but extremely busy one. Worley began his life as a pirate in September, 1718, when he assembled a company of eight desperate characters in New York, secured a small open boat, provisioned with a keg of water, a few biscuits, a dried tongue, six old muskets and a small amount of ammunition, and set out for Newcastle, Del.

There they seized a shallop, plundered it and returned to their own small boat in which they sailed back down the river and took a sloop belonging to a mulatto named Black Robbin. Then they abandoned their boat and sailed away in this sloop, but a few days later, having captured another sloop from Hull which was a better boat they changed to this one.

By this time the news of their exploits had spread all along the coast and the government was roused to action. H. M. S. Phoenix, a vessel of 20 guns, was sent in search of the pirates but in the meantime Worley had sailed for the Bahamas where he captured another sloop and a brigantine. By now the pirate leader had a crew of 25 men and a fast ship.

Off the Cape of Virginia the pirate sighted two sloops which he believed were making for the James river in an effort to escape from him. In reality they were armed vessels which had been sent out to hunt him down, but he little suspected that. He sailed his ship in between them to cut them off and broke out his black flag.

Upon seeing this the citizens of Jamestown thought that a fleet of three pirate ships had come to loot the town and they began hurried preparation to defend it. Then they were amazed to see the three pirate ships begin fighting among themselves. For some time the battle went on and Worley's freebooters gave a good account of themselves, even with the great odds against them. Then the fighting became hand to hand, and the pirates, except the captain and one other, were killed. The two were desperately wounded but they lived long enough to be placed on trial and convicted the next day. Then they were summarily hanged before death from their wounds could save them from just punishment.

"Yo-ho-ho and a Bottle of Rum!"

IT PROBABLY never was sung by any authentic pirate "in good and regular standing" for its author, Young E. Allison, wrote it long after the heyday of piracy had passed. But the words "pirate song" conjure up to the average person but one picture and unconsciously there runs through his mind this refrain: "Fifteen men on the dead man's chest; yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!" Here are the words of that immortal song:

Fifteen men on the dead man's chest—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
Drink and the devil had done for the rest—

"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
The mate was fixed by the boss'n's pike,
The boss'n brained with a marlin'spike,
And Cooky's throat was marked belike
It had been gripped
By fingers ten.

And there they lay,
All good dead men.
Like break o' day in a booking ken—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"

Fifteen men of a whole ship's list—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
Dead and bedamned and the rest gone
Whist!

"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
The skipper lay with his nob in gore
Where the scullion's ax his cheek had
shored—
And the scullion he was stabbed times four.

And there he lay
And the soggy skies
Dripped all day long
In upstaring eyes—
At morn sunset and at foul sunrise—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"

Fifteen men of 'em stiff and stark
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
Ten of the crew had the murder mark—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
'Twas a cutlass swipe, or an ounce of lead,
Or a yawning hole in a battered head—
And the scuppers glut with a rotting red.

And there they lay—
Aye, dawn my eyes!
All lookouts clapped
On paradise—
All souls bound just contrariwise—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"

Fifteen men of 'em good and true—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
Every man jack could ha' sailed with
Old Pew—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
There was chest on chest full of Span-
ish gold.

With a ton of plate in the middle hold,
And the cabin's riot of stuff untold,
And they lay there
That had took the plum,
With sightless glare
And their eyes struck dumb,
While we shared all by the rule of
thumb—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"

Fifteen men on the dead man's chest—
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
Drink and the devil had done for the rest!

"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"
We wrapped 'em all in a mainsail tight,
We twice ten turned of a hawser's bight,
And we heaved 'em over and out of
sight—
With a yo-heave-ho!
And a fare-you-well!
And a sudden plunge
In the sudden swell,
Ten fathoms deep on the road to hell!
"Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"

Peaks Long Defied Mountain Climbers

The first attempt to ascend Mount Chimborazo in Ecuador, then thought to be the highest peak in South America, was commenced 124 years ago by Humboldt, the eminent scientist, and his companions. They reached a height of 18,576 feet above sea level, when, with blood gushing from eyes, lips and mouth and almost frozen, they were forced to begin the return journey.

A narrow, deep valley also prevented them from going on to the summit, 1,922 feet higher. In 1831 Boussingault and Hall attempted the feat but failed, and it was not accomplished until 1881, when Edward Whymper made the topmost peak.

It has since been found that South America's loftiest mountain is Aconcagua, in Chile, which is 23,007 feet, and is the ninth highest mountain in the world, and the loftiest in the New world. Huascan, in Peru, and no less than six mountains in Bolivia, are higher than Chimborazo, and the latter is 189 feet higher than Mount McKinley, in Alaska, the highest mountain in North America.—Chicago Journal.

Cuticura for Pimples Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum. Advertisement.

When hypocrisy stacks the cards on vanity, somebody's self-conceit is due to get a jar.

Sure Relief

BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION
25 CENTS
6 BELLANS
Hot water
Sure Relief
BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION
25c and 75c Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

He Had Just the Thing

The sniling young man had entered the office and inquired if he was addressing Mr. Jones.

"No, my name's Williams," said the man at the desk, resuming his work. The young man asked to be pardoned for the intrusion, and departed, leaving the door wide open.

"Say," spoke up the man at the desk, "come back and close the door!" Smilingly the young man came back and took from his bag a mechanical device. "Here," he said, "is the best door-closer made. Closes without a bang and is guaranteed for ten years."

Young, but Heavy

Paul Zeiss, eleven, and his brother Anton, twelve, of Bremervoerde, Germany, are said to have a combined weight of 572 pounds. Paul weighs 297 and Anton 275 pounds. Because they were born under weight and sickly and doctors despaired of their lives, the brothers, as infants, were given exercise under doctors' prescriptions. Now they continue to grow. They laugh at the suggestion that "doing a daily dozen" will make one thin. They walk six miles to school and back each day, and do the work of grown men on their father's farm. Their three sisters are normally developed.

Plants and Electricity

Despite the fact that experiments have been conducted for many years to determine the effect of a current of electricity upon growing plants, there is still a diversity of opinion on the subject of the influence of electricity upon plant development. In England, where the electrical treatment has been applied by charging a network placed high enough above the growing crops to permit cultivation with homes, increased yields are reported. Eight years of similar experiments, tests by the United States Department of Agriculture have not shown any positive response by plants.

One can "never live on less than he does" until he has to.

He that loves and runs away isn't worth chasing.

Children Cry for



ALLEN'S FOOT-POWDER

For Tired Feet It Can't Be Be-
ADVANCE
At night when you are tired, sore and swollen from much walking, dancing, sprinkle ALLEN'S FOOT-POWDER in the foot-bath, gently rub the sore and inflamed parts and relief is like magic. Shake Allen's Foot-Powder into your shoes in the morning and walk in comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe. Sold everywhere. For FREE Sample and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll, address, ALLEN'S FOOT-POWDER, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Get a 25¢ Box
NR
Chips off the Old Block
NR JUNIORS—Little NR
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Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling
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Positively eradicates from the skin all tan, moth patches, sallow complexion, pimples, eczema, etc. At drug and dept. stores or by mail. Price \$1.25. BEAUTY BOOKLET FREE. DR. C. H. BERRY CO. 2973 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

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correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

BURNS and SCALDS
Stop the throbbing and smarting at once with a soothing touch of

Resinol

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 25-1926.

Sounds Bad
"Have you an account here, madam?"
"Certainly. We have accounts all over town."

Children Cry for

Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:— Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Keep That Confidence

Ever since the beginning of the world, CONFIDENCE has played a tremendous part in the preservation of peace and honor.

Individuals, communities and nations filled with confidence in each other find true contentment and good feeling. Thru this confidence, they are of mutual benefit to each other. Just as soon as that confidence is destroyed, that which was productive is gone and all concerned suffer. CONFIDENCE is the basis of business today. Confidence is responsible for the great credit system in the commercial world.

When you buy merchandise or service from a business man of OAK LAWN you get credit because of his CONFIDENCE in you. He BELIEVES in you. He knows that you have built up a character and reputation that DESERVES his confidence.

KEEP THAT CONFIDENCE! Keep it for your own sake, as well as for the sake of others. Pay your bills promptly! If circumstances arise that you cannot take care of your obligations at the promised time, be frank with your creditor. Let him know that you are remembering his faith in you. It is only thru all of us keeping faith with each other that the granting of credit is possible. Let's create and maintain a "good pay" reputation in Oak Lawn. Let us Build in this community with CONFIDENCE.

We whose names are signed below have confidence in the people of Oak Lawn, and ask them to justify this confidence by keeping their credit in good standing.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS Extension of Water Mains at Tinley Park, Illinois.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Tinley Park, Illinois for the furnishing and complete installation of approximately five thousand feet of six inch cast-iron pipe and twelve (12) hydrants.

Bids must be in the hands of the Village Clerk on or before 7:30 P. M. central standard time, July 6th 1926, accompanied by a certified check of 5 per cent of proposal. Bids to be opened in the Village Hall, Tinley Park, Illinois.

The Village Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids or accept any bids.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from the Village Clerk.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Tinley Park, Cook County, Illinois.

J. C. Andres, President.

Harry A. Mager, Village Clerk

OAK LAWN

The Ladies Aid of the Congregational church held a bakery sale in Phillip's Real Estate office June 11. It was well patronized.

The Public school closing exercises were held on Wednesday evening.

Little Margaret Cronin fell off the bed and broke her arm in two places.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rivero are occupying their new home in Brandt's subdivision.

Miss Evelyn Winther and Belle Long made a trip to Maxwell st., and the Hull House for ideas as Settlement workers.

"The Monster" with Lon Chaney playing, was the movie in the school auditorium this Friday evening.

Mrs. Mary Ann Elvidge of Topeka, Kan., is visiting with her son, E. E. Elvidge and expects to attend the

Eucharistic congress in Chicago.

Miss Marcella Eichler and Josephine Hartlieb will take part in an exercise to be given at the Academy of Our Lady during the Eucharistic congress at 95th and Throop.

Miss Mary Higgins is home from St. Xavier's academy in St. Louis where she was a graduate.

Mrs. Harry Meyers is visiting in Moberly, Mo., for a month.

Mr. John Bushfield is ill in Burnside hospital with pneumonia.

Mrs. Minnie Schmidt, Margaret Kenaley, Bertha Hopkins, Zeta Kellems, Agnes Smuting, Cora Montgomery and Helen Schultz were entertained by the Byron Social Club at the home of Mrs. Lange in Chicago, Wednesday June 16th.

The men of St. Gerald's church are going in a body on June 22nd, to attend the Eucharistic congress. The ladies will attend in a body Tuesday afternoon.

TRINITY LUTH. CHURCH
Trustees and Deacons of Trinity Luth. church are: John Benck, Aug. Hosmann, Henry Lange, Fred Schultz is treasurer who holds a unique record. He has been treasurer for this church for 33 years and prior to that he served as parochial school director for 3 years. The present directors are Herman Dushop, John Hosmann and Herman Wegner.

Rev. Walter Wietzke of Chicago, Rev. Hartwig Harms of Midlothian and Mr. Aug. Rohe of Blue Island were callers at the parsonage.

Five members were added to our church by confirmation this week.

Rev. Brockhaus will conduct the Men's Group at Long Lake, Ill., during our Chautauqua July 26 to Aug. 1st.

There will be no services June 27th on account of Synod in Oshkosh. On that day the young folks of our churches will hold a rally at Michigan City, Ind.

Rev. Paul Brockhaus has received a call to Immanuel Lutheran church at Lincoln, Ill. A special meeting of Trinity Luth. church will be held Sunday June 20th right after services. Holy communion will also be celebrated on that day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Benck and daughter Emma left Sunday for a three weeks visit to Canby, Minn., and other places.

Mrs. Albert Benck has returned

home from the hospital.

Concrete is being laid on 48th Ave. from 95th St., to 87th St. Judge Aulwurm is building a beautiful modern home.

TINLEY PARK

Mrs. Mary Wannemacher, son Carl and daughter Edna of Dickerson, N. D., are visiting with relatives and friends in this section.

The new concrete bridge between the towns of Rich and Bremen has been finished and is now in use.

Aug. Wille lost a valuable horse thru sickness last week.

A new concrete sidewalk has been built around the Zion Lutheran school house.

Rev. A. Buddenhagen returned last Saturday from a two weeks visit in Nebraska. He reports very dry weather there with crops and pastures greatly in need of rain.

Last Saturday evening Stanley Larson and Miss Lillian Bruening of Chicago, the latter a daughter of Mrs. Christ Goessel, were united in marriage by Rev. A. Buddenhagen of the Zion Lutheran church.

The summer school term of the Zion Lutheran school starts next Monday. Rev. A. Buddenhagen will have charge of religious instruction in German and English.

A case of scarlet fever is reported at the home of Albert Schubert near Orland, Dr. A. Ickstadt being in charge of the case.

Dr. A. Ickstadt and son Albert motored to Wisconsin last week.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hitting who has been ill with pneumonia, is getting along nicely.

Chas. Ahrens who has been ill is much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ickstadt expect to leave next week on an auto trip to Niagara Falls.

Fred Manzke who has been ill for sometime, has greatly improved and is now working for the Rock Island in Chicago.

Mrs. Willard Fulton has been re-engaged as principal of the Tinley Park school with an increase in salary. The other two teachers have also been rehired for the next term.

Dr. Ickstadt had a hurry call to Orland Monday to attend Mr. Glahn aged 81 years who had been over-

come by the heat while working in his garden. He is getting along very nicely.

FRANKFORT

Assessor Joseph Kohl of Frankfort township has just finished his work for this year and reports the assessed value of property in this township for 1926 is \$1,983,520. There are 138 dogs in the township. There are 23 dogs in the village of Mokena and 6 dogs in the village of Frankfort.

A REAL HEROINE



Edith May Adams of Barrington, N. J., the first American School girl to be entered as a candidate for the American Youth Award. The American Youth and Teacher Award was established by the Board of Directors of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia as a tribute to the youth and teachers of the nation. Miss Adams is a candidate for the Golden Eaglette, the highest gift in the hands of the Girl Scouts. She was cited recently for exceptional bravery for remaining inside a blazing building helping physicians to give first aid treatment to injured firemen.

AID TO BEAUTY



Under this young woman's skillful hands the front of the Administration Building of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition Association quickly takes on a delightful aspect. She directs gardeners where to place the small trees and shrubs about the great stucco building. She is doing her share to make the big celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence a success.

Era of Good Feeling

The "era of good feeling" in this country is the name given to the period from 1816 to 1824, which was marked by the absence of bitter party strife and the presence of general internal harmony and contentment.

Triumph of Genius.

In 1547, when he was more than seventy, Michael Angelo began his greatest work—St. Peter's church, in Rome. He refused rewards, saying that he worked for the love of God alone.

First Methods of Cooking.

Roasting in earth ovens and boiling by placing hot stones in earthenware vessels were prehistoric means of cooking food.